

A NEW
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

FROM THE
DESCENT of the ROMANS,
TO THE
DEMISE of his late Majesty, GEORGE II.
AND

CONTINUED down from that PERIOD;

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HISTORY is philosophy teaching by examples.

Bolingbroke from Dion. Hall.

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T H E
History of ENGLAND.



The HISTORY of GEORGE III.
continued. A. D. 1762.



S we have, in the preceding volume, mentioned the second expedition against Martinico, we shall now entertain the reader with an account of the success which attended that enterprize. It may be necessary to observe, that Martinico is the
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largest of all the Caribbee islands, situated between the fourteenth and fifteenth degrees of north latitude, about the middle between Barbadoes and Guadaloupe, to the windward of Antigua and St. Christopher's. It extends twenty leagues in length, and may be about one hundred and thirty miles in circumference; indented by a great number of creeks and harbours, diversified with hill and dale, shaded with woods, watered by many streams; in climate sultry, in soil fertile, producing a very considerable quantity of sugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, aloes, and pimento. Here the governor-general of all the French islands in this part of the world resides; and here is established the sovereign council, whose jurisdiction extends over all the French Antilles, and even to the settlements of that crown in the islands of St. Domingo and Tortuga. In a word, Martinico is the most populous and flourishing of all the colonies which the French nation possess in the West-Indies. Its towns and harbours were strongly fortified: the country itself is almost inaccessible on account of woods, passes, rivers, rocks, and ravines; and was defended by a body of regular troops, reinforced by a disciplined militia, said to consist of ten thousand white natives; and to these might be added four times

times that number of negroes, whom they could arm in cases of necessity. The reduction of this island was an object of the greatest consequence to Great Britain, not only on account of its intrinsic worth, and the detriment which the loss of it must occasion to the enemy, but likewise for the security of the English islands, amongst which it is situated, and of the British trading ships, which were constantly molested by the privateers of Martinico.

The armament from North America and England under the command of major-general Monckton and rear-admiral Rodney, amounting to eighteen battalions, and as many ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, and fire ships, having rendezvoused at Barbadoes in the month of December, proceeded from thence on the fifth day of January; and on the eighth the fleet and transports anchored in St. Anne's Bay, in the eastern part of Martinico, after the ships of war had silenced some batteries, which the enemy had erected on that part of the coast. In the course of this service, the *Raisable*, a ship of the line, was, by the ignorance of the pilot, run upon a reef of rocks, from whence she could not be disengaged, though the men were saved, together with her stores and artillery.

The general, however, judging this an improper place for a disembarkation, two brigades, commanded by the brigadiers Haviland and Grant, were detached under convoy to the bay of Petite-Anse, where a battery was cannonaded and taken by the seamen and marines. These brigades were soon followed by the whole army, and the rest of the squadron; and other batteries being silenced, general Monckton and the forces landed without further opposition on the sixteenth, in the neighbourhood of the Cas des Navires. The brigadiers Haviland and Grant had made a descent in the other place, and marched to the ground opposite to Pidgeon-island, which commands the harbour of Fort-Royal: but the road being found impassable for artillery, Mr. Monckton altered his first design. The two brigades, however, with the light infantry under lieutenant-colonel Scot, while they remained on shore, were attacked in the night by a body of grenadiers, freebooters, negroes, and Mulattoes, who had been transported from Fort-Royal; but they met with such a warm reception as compelled them to retreat with precipitation, after having lost a great number of men.

The troops being landed at Cas des Navires, and reinforced with two battalions of
ma-

marines, which were sent from the squadron, the general determined to besiege the town of Fort-Royal ; but, in order to make his approaches, he found it necessary to attack the heights of Garnier and Tortueson, which the enemy had fortified, and seemed resolved to defend to the last extremity. The English commander, having raised a battery to protect the passage of a ravine which separated him from those heights, made a disposition for the attack, which was put in execution on the twenty-fourth day of January. In the dawn of the morning, brigadier Grant, at the head of the grenadiers, sustained by lord Rollo's brigade, attacked the advanced posts of the enemy, under a brisk fire of the batteries; while brigadier Rufane with his brigade, reinforced by the marines, marched up on the right to attack the redoubts that were raised along the shore; and the light infantry under colonel Scot, supported by the brigade of Walsh, advanced on the left of a plantation, in order, if possible, to turn the enemy.

They succeeded in their attempt, while the grenadiers were employed in driving the French from one post to another ; and this motion contributed in a great measure to the success of the day. By nine in the morning they were in possession of the

Morne

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Morne Tortueson, and all the redoubts and batteries with which it was fortified. The enemy retired in confusion to the town of Fort Royal, and to the Morne Garnier, which being more high and inaccessible than the other, was deemed impregnable. During the contest for the possession of Tortueson, brigadier Haviland, at the head of his brigade, with two battalions of highlanders, and another corps of light infantry, under major Ieland, was ordered to pass the ravine a good way to the left, and turn a body of the enemy posted on the opposite heights, in hope of being able to divide their forces; but the country was so difficult of access, that it was late before this passage was effected. In the mean time, the general, perceiving the enemy giving way on all sides, ordered colonel Scot's light infantry, with Walsh's brigade, and a division of the grenadiers, to advance on the left to a plantation, from whence they drove the enemy, and were they took possession of an advantageous post opposite to the Morne Garnier. They were sustained, on the right, by Haviland's corps, when they passed the ravine; and the road between the two plantations, which they occupied, was covered by the marines.

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Next day the English began to erect batteries against the citadel of Fort-Royal; but were greatly harrassed from Morne Garnier. On the twenty-seventh, about four in the afternoon, the enemy made a furious attack, with the greatest part of their forces, on the posts defended by the light infantry and brigadier Haviland; but met with so warm a reception, that they soon retired in disorder. Such was the ardour of the English troops, that they passed the ravine with the fugitives, seized their batteries, and took possession of the ground, being sustained by the brigade of Walsh, and the grenadiers under Grant, who marched up to their assistance when the attack began. Major Leland, with his light infantry, finding no resistance on the left, advanced to the redoubt which was abandoned; and the brigadiers Walsh, Grant, and Haviland, moved up in order to support him; so that by nine at night the British troops were in possession of this very strong post, that commanded the citadel, against which their own artillery was turned in the morning.

The French regular troops had fled into the town, and the militia dispersed in the country. The governor of the citadel, perceiving the English employed in erecting bat-

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batteries on the different heights by which he was commanded, ordered the chamade to be beat, and surrendered by capitulation. On the fourth of February the gate of the citadel was delivered up to the English; and next morning the garrison, to the number of eight hundred, marched out with the honours of war. Immediately after the reduction of Fort-Royal, deputations were sent from different quarters of the island, requesting a capitulation: but the governor-general, Mr. de la Touche, retired with his forces to St. Pierre, which he proposed to defend to the last extremity. On the seventh, Pidgeon island, which was strongly fortified, and esteemed one of the best defences of the harbour, surrendered at the first summons, and was favoured with a capitulation similar to that of the citadel. It was agreed, that the troops of the French king should be conveyed to Rochfort in France; that the militia should lay down their arms, and remain prisoners of war, until the fate of the island should be determined. This conquest was achieved at the small expence of about four hundred men, including a few officers, killed and wounded in the different attacks; but the loss of the enemy was much more considerable. The most remarkable circumstance of this

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enterprize was the surprising boldness and alacrity of the seamen, who, by force of arm, drew a number of heavy mortars and ships cannon up the steepest mountains to a considerable distance from the sea, and across the enemy's line of fire, to which they exposed themselves with undaunted resolution. Fourteen French privateers were found in the harbour of Port-Royal; and a much greater number, from other parts in the island, were delivered up to admiral Rodney, in consequence of the capitulation with the inhabitants, who, in all other respects, were very favourably treated.

Just as general Monckton was going to set out for the reduction of St. Pierre, a very large and populous town, situated to leeward of Fort-Royal, two deputies arrived with proposals of capitulation for the whole island on the part of Mr. de la Touche, the governor general. On the fourteenth the terms were settled, and the capitulation signed: on the sixteenth the English commander took possession of St. Pierre, and all the posts in that neighbourhood; while the governor-general, with Mr. Rouille, the lieutenant-governor, the staff officers, and about three hundred and twenty grenadiers, were put on board some transports, to be carried to France. That such an im-

important conquest should be achieved almost without bloodshed, was in a great measure owing to the favourable capitulation which the island of Guadaloupe had obtained, and the good faith with which the articles of that capitulation had been observed by the conquerors. Indeed the inhabitants of Martinico, who were indulged with nearly the same terms, must have found themselves considerable gainers by their change of sovereign; inasmuch as, together with the enjoyment of their own religion, laws, and property, they had now an opportunity of exporting their produce to advantage, and of being supplied with all necessaries from the dominions of Great-Britain; whereas, before they fell under the English government, their commerce was almost entirely interrupted, and they were obliged to depend even for subsistence on the most precarious methods of supply. By the reduction of Martinico, the island of Antigua, St. Christopher's, and Nevis, together with the ships trading to these colonies, were perfectly secured against the depredations of the enemy; and Great Britain acquired an annual addition in commerce, at least to the amount of one million sterling.

Before

Before we proceed any further in relating the transactions of the present campaign, it may not be improper to take notice of some other particulars which distinguished this session of parliament; as well as to give an account of such domestic occurrences as principally engaged the attention of the public.

In the course of the foregoing year, it had been found necessary to lay an additional duty of three shillings on every barrel of beer; and as this did not immediately take place, it made little impression on the minds of the people: but now that the brewers began to raise the price of their liquor, and the publicans in consequence resolved to demand one halfpenny extraordinary on every quart of strong beer, the cities of London and Westminster were filled with tumult. The populace denounced vengeance against the brewers for exacting a higher price than usual from the victuallers; and even threatened to pull down the houses of those publicans who should charge the additional halfpenny on their beer. Under the apprehension of these dangers, they petitioned the house of commons for security and relief: and a new law was made in their favour. It enacted, that no brewer or retailer of strong beer or

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ale should be liable to be sued, impleaded, or molested, by indictment, information, popular action, or otherwise, for advancing the price; and that, on the other hand, they should not be allowed to mix it, on any pretence whatsoever, after the gauge of it should be taken by an officer of the excise.

Another act was passed to explain, amend, and reduce into one act, the several laws relating to the militia, which had been found hitherto ineffectual. By this regulation persons liable to serve in the militia, may be chosen by ballot, as before; or otherwise the parish officers, with the consent of the inhabitants, may provide volunteers, to be approved of by two deputy-lieutenants and one justice of the peace; and whatever expence they incur, by providing such volunteers, they are empowered to reimburse themselves by a rate on the parish, to be made in proportion to that for the relief of their poor, and the overplus, if any, to go in aid to the poors rate. It is further decreed, that parish officers shall pay to every person chosen by lot, and sworn in, or substitute, such sum of money, not exceeding five pounds, as any two deputy lieutenants and a justice of the peace shall adjudge to be one half of the current price then paid

for a volunteer in the county were such person shall be chosen. It is likewise ordained, that no person under the age of eighteen, or above forty-five, articked clerk, apprentice, or poor man with three children born in wedlock, shall be compelled to serve: and that every person, who shall contract or agree with any other liable to serve, to insure him from serving in the militia, by providing a substitute, or paying the penalty of ten pounds, shall, for so doing, be fined in the sum of one hundred pounds, one half to the prosecutor, the other to the poor of the parish. This act was to take place from the time of its being passed, and is to continue in force for the space of seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament, and no longer. And nothing in the said act is to be construed to extend to the preventing persons of the same parish, town, or place, from entering into subscriptions among themselves, for paying jointly for any substitute or substitutes, who may be provided for one or more of the subscribers, who may happen to be chosen by lot. By this wise and wholesome alteration in the militia-laws, which obliges, and very justly, every man to pay his quota, all parishes have it in their power to keep their good and useful hands at home;

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and by a small and equitable tax, to be raised only twice in seven years, to send the idle and dissolute to serve their king and country for three years in the militia.

A bill was moreover passed for vesting the property of all Spanish prizes in the captors, and for continuing during the present war with Spain, all the provisions and regulations which were made on the same subject in different acts passed in the twenty-ninth, thirty-second, and thirty-third years of the late reign.

In order to prevent, as much as possible, certain inhuman practices relating to poor parish children within the bills of mortality, the parliament enacted a law for keeping an annual register of those infants in every parish, under the age of four, a time of life in which they were supposed to be more particularly exposed to the barbarity of their nurses, some of whom were said to be the more favoured by the overseers of the poor, the more dextrous they proved themselves in dispatching the unhappy orphans committed to their charge.

A new law was likewise made for rendering the passage of London bridge more easy and convenient: and another to forward a scheme for supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fresh fish by land carriage

riage from different parts of the kingdom. This useful scheme, conceived and digested by a private gentleman called Blake, a descendant of the celebrated admiral Blake, was patronized by the society for the encouragement of Arts, who advanced a considerable sum towards the execution of it; and the capital was in a little time supplied with great plenty and variety of excellent fish, by the industry and ingenuity of the projector. He had no other view but that of rescuing the people from the tyranny and avarice of a few individuals, who had long monopolized the market, and kept up the commodity at exorbitant rates: but whether a scheme calculated for public utility, openly executed, and honestly pursued, will be able to maintain its ground against a powerful combination of wealthy individuals, who will not scruple to expend large sums to render it ineffectual, time alone will discover.

By a new law for the preservation of the game, it was decreed, that after the first day of June next ensuing, no partridge, pheasant, heath-fowl, or grouse, should be killed, taken, or sold, any year, between the twelfth day of February and first of September, for partridges; between the first of February and the first of October, for

pheasants ; between the first of January and the twentieth of August, for heath-fowl, commonly called black game ; and between the first of December and the twenty-fifth day of July, for the grouse commonly called the red-game.——The person offending against this law to forfeit five pounds for every bird, to the prosecutor. A new act passed for the better lighting and paving the streets of Westminster, which were neither very safe nor commodious.

By another, the king was enabled to grant commissions to a certain number of foreign protestants who had settled in America, and been useful to the service in raising and disciplining soldiers on that continent. As a reward for their fidelity, and a further encouragement to Protestant adventurers, it was now enacted that all foreigners of this religion, as well officers as soldiers, who had served, or should hereafter serve, in the Royal American regiment, or as engineers in America, for the space of two years, taking and subscribing the oaths, should be deemed natural-born subjects of Great-Britain to all intents and purposes : except that no person naturalized by this act, should be held capable of being a member of the privy council, or either house of parliament, or of enjoying any office or place

place of trust within the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, either civil or military; or any grant from the crown to himself, or to any other in trust for him, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the said kingdoms. Neither does the benefit of this act extend to children born out of the king's allegiance, whose fathers, at the birth of such children, were liable to the penalties of high treason or felony, or in the service of any foreign power at war with Great-Britain, excepting still the children of those who quitted Ireland in pursuance of the capitulation of Limerick. The severity, however, of this law was mitigated by another clause in the same act, importing, 'That the privileges of naturalization should, notwithstanding, be enjoyed by every child thus disqualified, who should make it appear that his father had resided two years in any part of the British dominions, between the sixteenth day of November in the year 1708, and the twenty-fifth day of March in the year 1731, and had professed the protestant religion, and died in Great-Britain or the dominions thereof, within the said term; or had possessed any lands or made any settlement in Great-Britain or Ireland. A new law was made for securing the additional salaries to the puisne judges, whom the king had

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had rendered independent, in the course of the preceding session; and by another bill, an annuity of three thousand pounds was settled and secured for the use of Arthur Onslow, Esq; late speaker of the house of commons.

The mutiny bill was passed as an annual regulation; and the parliament enacted an explanatory law for a further encouragement to those who should make any progress towards the discovery of a certain method for finding out the longitude at sea, that great desideratum in the art of navigation. Mr. Harrison, a clock maker of London, had contrived a curious time-piece, which, under the direction of his son, was tried in a voyage to the West-Indies, and found to succeed in all experiments infinitely beyond any thing which had been hitherto invented on the same subject. Mr. Irwin, a native of Ireland, had also contrived a marine chair, by means of which it was found practicable, in the roughest weather at sea, to take observations of the immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites, from which the longitude may be ascertained. This machine had been found successful upon trial; and a board of longitude being now held at the Admiralty, to consider the merit of these improvements, Mr. Harrison
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and his son were gratified with a reward of fifteen hundred pounds; and five hundred were given to Mr. Irwin. The public business being finished, the king repaired to the house of lords on the second day of June, and put an end to the session with a speech, in which he expressed the highest approbation of the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch, which had so signally appeared in the course of their proceedings. He said, he had informed them at the opening of the session, that it had been his earnest wish to restore the blessings of peace to his people; but that it was his firm resolution, with their concurrence and support, to carry on the war in the most effectual manner, till that desirable object could be obtained upon equitable and honourable terms: that his sentiments in both these respects continued invariably the same, and he had the satisfaction to find them confirmed by the unanimous voice of his parliament. He observed, that the signal success of his arms, in the conquest of Martinico, and the acquisition of many other valuable settlements in the West-Indies, had, under the blessing of God, been the happy consequences of these measures. He expressed his trust in the Divine Providence, that they would be attended with still further advantages, until the ene-

enemy should be disposed to such terms of accommodation, as the dignity and just rights of his crown, and the future security and commercial interests of his subjects would permit him to accept. He said, when he considered the ample supplies which they had so unanimously granted, he could not but lament the heavy burthens, which the necessities of the public service had obliged them to impose upon his people: that, from these considerations, he had endeavoured, in every instance, to confine his demands within as narrow bounds, as the difficulties, in which he found himself involved, would allow: and that, from the same motive, his utmost care should be employed in observing the most exact oeconomy, consistent with the safety of his kingdom, and the good faith and honour of his crown. He returned them his particular thanks for the proof, which they had given, of their regard to him and his family, in the ample provision they had made for the queen; whose virtues and affection to this country would, he was confident, be found to deserve it. He added he had the fullest persuasion, that they would continue to diffuse, in their several counties, that spirit of concord, which they had themselves so steadily exerted in parliament; and he assured them, that he would,

would, on his part, return their zeal and affection for his person and government, by a constant attention to whatever might contribute to the ease of his subjects; and that it was his ardent wish to found the glories of his reign on the union of his parliaments, and on the welfare and prosperity of his people.

The most remarkable transaction that distinguished this session in the parliament of Ireland, was a generous resolution in favour of their lord-lieutenant the earl of Halifax, whose conduct they entirely approved, and whose character they held in the utmost veneration. They unanimously resolved on an address to his excellency, desiring he would represent to the king the sense of the house, that the appointments of the lord-lieutenant were become inadequate to the dignity of that office; and that it was the humble desire of the house, that his majesty would be pleased to grant such augmentation to the lord-lieutenant for the time being, as should raise the whole to the annual sum of sixteen thousand pounds. At the same time they expressed their satisfaction at the pleasing hope that this augmentation should take place during the administration of a chief governor whose many great and amiable qualities, whose wise and happy administration

stration in the government of that kingdom, had universally endeared him to the people of Ireland. The earl received this glorious testimony of their approbation with all suitable acknowledgments; but, with a delicacy peculiar to himself, declined their proposal that the augmentation should take place during his government. His sentiments are contained in the following answer, which he delivered to the house of commons of Ireland:

"I shall take the first opportunity of laying before his majesty, the sense of the house of commons signified in this address. I enter fully into the truly liberal motives, which have influenced your conduct in this unanimous resolution. That you are solicitous not only to support his majesty's government, but to support it with becoming grandeur and magnificence, reflects the highest honour on yourselves; that you have chosen the time of my administration, that you have distinguished my person as the object of your favour, reflects the highest credit on me; and I must ever consider this event as one of the most fortunate and honourable circumstances of my life. Whatever merit you ascribe to me in the government of this kingdom, in reality arises from your own conduct, though your partiality
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would transfer it to mine. Your unanimity has first created this merit, and your liberality would now reward it.

“ I am sensible of the obligation you confer; and I can in no way properly demonstrate my sense of it, but by being, as I am, unalterably determined to implore his majesty, that I may be permitted to enjoy it pure and unmixed with the lucrative advantages you propose should attend it. This affectionate address is intended as an honour to me: that intention has, on your part, been fully answered; to make it truly honourable, something is still necessary on mine. It becomes me to vie with the generosity of parliament, and to keep up an emulation of sentiment. It has been my duty, in the course of this session, to propose large plans of public expence, and to promise an attachment to public œconomy; and I could not without pain submit, that the establishment, already burthened at my recommendation, should be still further charged for my own particular profit.

“ But while I consider myself at liberty to sacrifice my private interests to my private feelings, I must consider myself as bound likewise to consult, in compliance with your enlarged and liberal sentiments, the future support of the station in which I

am placed, to the dignity of which the emoluments, as you represent them, are inadequate. I shall transmit, therefore, the sense of the house of commons, that the augmentation, which your generosity has proposed, may, if his majesty shall think fit, be made to the establishment of my successor, when he shall enter on the government of this kingdom, and when, it is probable, the circumstances of this country may be better able to support such an additional burthen. But while I must decline accepting any part of the profits, I rejoice to charge myself with the whole of the obligation: abundantly happy, if, when I shall hereafter be removed from this high, and, through your favour, desirable situation, I should leave it, through your liberality, augmented in its emoluments, and by my inability not diminished in its reputation."

The peace of that kingdom had been for some time disturbed by a set of licentious people, who assembled in the night in arms, and committed many outrages in different parts of the kingdom. They were indiscriminately known by the name of White Boys and Levellers, because they wore linen shirts over their cloaths, the better to distinguish each other in the dark; and levelled
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all the inclosures which had encroached upon commons. This, indeed, was the principal grievance of which they complained. They looked upon every diminution of a common as an injury to the poor, who had used to enjoy the benefit of that common. They therefore not only destroyed the fences which had lately been made, but also robbed and maltreated the authors and proprietors of those encroachments. They even made head against some parties of regular troops, and some few lives were lost. A report began to prevail that those were no other than malcontents taking measures against the established government: that they were already increased to a formidable number, well armed and disciplined by officers, who had come for that purpose from France and other foreign countries. These surmises, however, were afterwards found to have been absolutely groundless, and all those petty insurrections were quelled by the vigilance and wise conduct of the lord-lieutenant, who, nevertheless, was obliged to make some examples of justice, in order to prevent such disturbances for the future.

In giving an account of the domestic occurrences which happened during the course of this year in Great Britain, we cannot omit a remarkable imposture carried on by a

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child of ten years of age, the daughter of one Parsons, in Cock Lane, clerk of a parish near West Smithfield. This girl, tutored in all appearance for the purposes of malice, pretended to be visited by the spirit of a young woman who had formerly lodged in the house, and died about a year and a half before this period. This person, who went by the name of Fanny, had lived in familiarity with Mr. Kent, a broker. He had been the husband of her sister, and afterwards kept Fanny as his mistress, until she was seized with the small-pox, of which distemper she died, to the unspeakable grief of her lover, to whom she bequeathed the whole of her slender fortune. Mr. Kent had, it seems, incurred the resentment of Parsons, by pressing him for the payment of some money he had lent him while he lodged at his house: and this is supposed to have been the source of the plan he now projected for the broker's destruction. His daughter pretended to see the apparition of Fanny, whose favourite she had been. She was seized with fits and agitations; and strange noises of scratching, fluttering, whispering and knocking were heard in the apartment where she lay.

One Mary Frazer, who lived in the house, and was an accomplice in the imposture,

posture, pretended to hold conferences with the spectre. She asked if it was the spirit of Fanny; and if it was, desired the affirmative might be signified by a certain number of distinct knocks, which were heard accordingly. The signs of assent and denial being thus agreed on, she proceeded with a number of interrogations. She asked if the spirit had any thing to disclose for the detection of guilt? — if it was the spirit of Fanny? — if her death had been hastened by violent means? — if those means had been used by Mr. Kent with whom she lived? To all these and many other questions, answers were returned in the affirmative by three distinct knocks to each interrogation; and this sort of conference was often repeated in the hearing of many different companies of people, who crowded to the house from motives of curiosity. The sound of the knocks varied at different times, and seemed to proceed occasionally from different parts of the room: other noises of scratching, rustling, whispering, and something like the fluttering of wings, were frequently perceived, while the child lay in bed seemingly insensible; for her presence was the sole condition on which the spirit would manifest itself, and it declared it would follow her wheresoever

she should be carried. The particulars of this extraordinary affair being reported, with many idle exaggerations, attracted the public attention to such a degree, that in all assemblies, from the highest to the lowest, nothing was heard but remarks and observations on the progress of the spirit in Cock lane, where there was a perpetual flux and reflux of people of all ranks and characters, whether prompted by curiosity, influenced by superstition, or allured by the prospect of pastime and diversion.

The spirit was asked if it would signify its presence in the vault of a certain church where the body of Fanny was deposited; an answer was made in the affirmative, and the hour appointed for this experiment. The child was removed to another house, and so narrowly watched, that she could neither make use of her own hands, nor be assisted by any accomplice. While she remained in this situation, no knocks nor noises were heard. The vault was visited at the hour appointed: but the spirit gave no tokens of its being present. The girl being carried back to her father's house, the noises returned, and the spurious ghost declared in the usual way, that it did not exhibit in the vault because the body had been previously removed from thence, and
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was now interred in another place. The vault was again visited by several persons of credit, in whose presence the coffin was opened, and the body found almost quite consumed. This was an evidence which ought to have opened the eyes of the most infatuated; and immediately afterwards the girl being again removed to another house, in order to be more narrowly observed, was detected in the act of conveying to bed with her, a piece of board on which she had knocked with her fingers.

At length Mr. Kent thought proper to vindicate his character in a legal way. With this view he commenced a prosecution against Parsons, the father of the child, a certain ecclesiastic who had been very active in behalf of the pretended spirit, and some others, who, by supporting the imposture, had contributed to the ruin of his reputation and fortune. They were indicted for a conspiracy, and tried before the lord-chief-justice Mansfield, who would not suffer them to make the least attempt towards proving that the visitation was, or might have been, supernatural. He treated such a supposition with the contempt it deserved, and represented the whole in the right point of view, as an infamous imposture, contrived and carried on in order
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to effect the ruin of an innocent person. Accordingly, they were convicted of the conspiracy. Parsons was condemned to stand three times in the pillory, and to suffer two years imprisonment: his wife was imprisoned for half that time: Frazer, who acted as interpreter for the spirit, was committed to Bridewell, to be kept for six months to hard labour; and the clergyman, together with a reputable tradesman who had been very busy in this transaction, were dismissed with a severe reprimand, after having compromised the affair with the prosecutor, to whom they are said to have paid between five and six hundred pounds.

In the beginning of this year, the weather to the northward was so stormy and tempestuous, that about fourteen whales were driven on the coast of England, and taken. One of these being caught aground near the Hope, was brought up the river Thames, as far as Greenland dock. This enormous animal was fifty-four feet long, and fourteen broad. The length of its penis was eight feet, and that of its tail fifteen. Its head yielded eight puncheons of spermaceti. Another of the same species and dimensions was killed in the neighbourhood of Lynne, on the coast of Norfolk.

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In the month of May, three Indian chiefs of the Cherokee nation arrived in England, in order to settle a lasting peace with Great-Britain. Soon after their arrival they were presented to the king, who received them with great affability, and directed that they should be entertained at his expence. The principal person of the three, was called Outacite, or Mankiller, on account of the many gallant actions he had performed. During their abode of above two months in England, they were indulged with a view of all the remarkable places and curiosities in different parts of the kingdom. They traversed the vast metropolis, swarming with innumerable crowds of people. They beheld the shops and warehouses filled with incredible profusion of wealth and merchandize; and the river covered with ships and vessels. They surveyed the churches, hospitals, palaces, and houses of the nobility: they viewed the guards exercised in the Park; the surprising armoury in the Tower; the splendor and magnificence of the court; the train of artillery, the fleets, the dock-yards, and the several magazines. In a word, they saw every thing that could serve to inspire them with a proper idea of the power and grandeur of the nation; but what impression these sights made

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made upon them, it is difficult to determine, as they had no other way of communicating their sentiments, but by their gestures, which were never very violent. At length, after having sufficiently gratified their curiosity, and concluded a peace, they were sent back to their own country, with a handsome present of warlike instruments, and such other things as they seemed most to value.

His majesty's humanity and affection for his people were every day displayed in a number of instances. As the proprietors of the Antigallican privateer were said to have suffered a very considerable loss from the partiality of the Spaniards in the late reign, who had detained that ship at Cadiz, and restored to France the rich prize which she had taken; the king now presented them with a ship of forty-four guns, that they might equip her as a privateer, in order to indemnify themselves upon the subjects of Spain. His humanity was still more conspicuous in relation to the crew of a French frigate, called the *Zenobie*, commanded by Mr. de Sage, which was shipwrecked on the twenty-ninth of January on the peninsula of Portland. Seventy-one of the people found means to reach the shore, where they were barbarously stripped by the inhabitants. His
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majesty was no sooner informed of their deplorable situation, than he ordered them to be furnished with necessaries and entertainment at his expence; and the lords of the admiralty gave them to understand that they were not considered as prisoners. This act of generosity was soon attended with the following good effect. An English trading vessel being drove ashore on the coast of Havre-de-Grace, the commandant of that place received the crew with the utmost hospitality. They had good quarters provided for them, and a daily allowance of thirty sols per man; until they were sent back to their own country.

His majesty's humanity and generosity of temper were only to be equalled by his munificence to the learned, and his taste for the fine arts. He purchased above thirty thousand tracts and manuscripts formerly collected and bound up in volumes for the use of Charles the First, which had fallen into private hands, and presented them to the British museum. He made for his own use a noble provision of curious books, including two capital collections, amounting to three hundred volumes, which had belonged to cardinal Albani at Rome, and the library and museum of Mr. Smith, a curious virtuoso who resided at Venice.

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The Palace of Buckingham house, in St. James's Park, he purchased of Sir Charles Sheffield, and presented it to the queen, after it had been improved, enlarged, and elegantly adorned with pictures and furniture for her majesty's reception. The arts and sciences were honoured with countenance and protection, and some pensions were granted to men of genius* and learning.

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* Pensions of three hundred pounds per annum were granted to Mr. Home, the dramatic writer; to Mr. Johnson, author of the English dictionary; and to Dr. Thompson, with the title of King's physician. Pensions of two hundred pounds a year were bestowed upon Dr. Pemberton, Dr. Kennicott, and Mr. Sheridan; fifty pounds a year were given to Mr. Ferguson, the astronomer; and a handsome annuity was settled for their joint and separate lives, upon the widow and daughter of the late ingenious Thomas Simpson, F. R. S.

In the beginning of May the king created lord Ligonier viscount of Clonmel in Ireland, the dignity to descend, in default of his issue male, to his nephew lieutenant colonel Ligonier. Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead was made viscount of Wilsborough, in the county of Leicester, in England. Sir William Courtenay was raised to the same dignity by the title of viscount Courtenay of Powderham Castle in the county of Devon. The duke of Newcastle was made baron Pelham of Stanmer in the county of Sussex, the title, in default of his heirs male, to descend to Thomas Pelham of Stanmer, Esq; and his issue male,
Lady

On the twelfth day of August the queen was happily delivered of a prince, who, in five days after, was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, by letters patent under the great seal. He was by birth prince of Great-Britain, electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the isles, and great steward of Scotland. On the eighth day of September he was baptized by the archbishop of Canterbury, and

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named

Lady Caroline Fox was created baroness of Holland in the county of Lincoln, the title of lord Holland to descend to her heirs male. The earl of Egmont of Ireland, was created a British peer by the title of lord Lovel and Holland, baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore in the county of Somerset. Lord Brudenell was made baron Montague of Baughton in the county of Northampton. Lord Milton of Ireland, was created a British peer by the title of baron Milton of Milton Abbey in the county of Dorset. Sir Edward Montague was made baron Beaulieu of Beaulieu in the county of Southampton, the title to devolve to his heirs male by his present wife Isabella, dutchess of Manchester. George Venables Vernon of Sudbury, Esq; was ennobled by the title of lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester. George Lane, of Bramham Park in the county of York, Esq; was honoured with the title of baron Bingley in the county of York; and John Olmuis, of Newhall in the county of Essex, Esq; was created an Irish baron by the title of baron Waltham of Philip's town in the King's county.

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named George Augustus Frederic; the princess dowager of Wales being god-mother, and the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, represented by the duke of Devonshire, lord-Chamberlain, being god-fathers on this occasion, which produced congratulatory addresses from the city of London*, the two universities, and all the cities, corporations, and communities of the kingdom.

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* The address of the city of London was conceived in the following terms:

"We your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to embrace this earliest opportunity of congratulating your majesty upon the safe and happy delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of a prince.

"So important an event, and upon a day ever sacred to liberty, and these kingdoms, fills us with the most grateful sentiments of the divine goodness, that has thus early crowned your majesty's domestic happiness, and opened, to your people, the agreeable prospect of permanence and stability to the blessings they derive from the wisdom and steadiness of your majesty's victorious reign.

"May the same gracious Providence soon restore your majesty's most amiable and beloved consort, and give perfect health and length of days, to the royal infant.

"Long

In the course of this summer the heat was so excessive, that several woods and moors, in different parts of the kingdom, were actually set on fire by the influence of the sun.

The latter end of the year was no less remarkable for incessant rains, which swelled every stream and river, so that they overflowed their banks, and deluged many parts of the country, to the great damage of the inhabitants. In the lower parts of Essex the waters rose twelve feet in less than five hours; all their stacks of corn, hay, and wood, together with cottages, barns, hogs, and cattle, were swept away. At Chelmsford, Cambridge, and Norwich, great havock was committed. A great number of trees were blown down by the storm that accompanied the rain; many bridges were carried away; many ships were driven ashore; many thousands of

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cattle

"Long, very long, may your majesty live, the guardian and protector, the ornament and delight of Great-Britain; and by your instructions and example form the mind of your royal son, to the government of a free, brave, and generous people: and, in the fulness of time, may that son succeed to the virtues, as well as to the throne of his royal father; and preserve for a long succession of years, the glory, happiness, and prosperity of his country."

cattle and sheep were lost; and a good number of persons perished.

These floods were succeeded by an intense frost, which set in at Christmas with a north easterly wind, and continued with very little intermission, till the twenty-ninth day of January. Besides the general appearance of nature, some experiments, tried during the course of it, proved, that it was some days no less severe than that of the year 1740. Particularly, on the 31st day of December, a glass of water, placed upon a table, in six minutes froze so hard, as to be able to bear five shillings on its surface. A glass of red port wine, placed upon the same table, froze in less than two hours, and a glass of brandy in six, both with hard ice. By the second of January the river Thames was completely froze over at Richmond; as was the Severne in several places; so that carriages passed over the ice, and booths were erected, and fairs kept upon it; the ice being in some parts six feet thick.

Below-bridge the river presented a most melancholy prospect. The ice floating up and down with the tide, cut the cables of the shipping, and set whole tiers adrift, many of which were driven on shore, and, with their cargoes, damaged to a great amount.

mount. One ship was driven with such violence against London-Bridge, that her bowsprit beat down almost twenty feet of the new stone balustrades. Sea gulls came up as high as London-Bridge, and birds were driven from their usual haunts, and were seen, in great numbers, in the streets of London.

This severe frost put a stop to several handicraft trades, and to all manner of husbandry and inland navigation, so that numbers of poor people, who depended upon such occupations, were obliged to have recourse to the charity of the public, and went about the streets driving ploughs, or carrying boats, in order to excite it. At the same time necessaries of all kinds, except flesh meat, rose to such a price, as to distress those who were formerly wont to be in more easy circumstances. Collections, therefore, were set on foot in most parishes, and all persons, whose fortune could bear it, contributed cheerfully to the relief of the poor. His majesty sent a thousand pound bank note to the bishop of London for that purpose; and the dukes of Newcastle and Bedford, and the earl of Bute, gave each of them, for the same end, between four and five hundred pounds. This frost was proportionably intense, and seems to have set

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in sooner in France, Holland, and all the north-eastern countries of Europe; whereas, what is very remarkable, in Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland, the weather was milder than usual.

From objects of a more private nature the attention of the public was suddenly called off by the furious disputes which prevailed among the ministry. The whole council had been almost unanimous to oppose Mr. Pitt in his scheme for precipitating a declaration of war against Spain. They thought his principles were too violent, and they did not perfectly like his person. When he retired from public business, it seemed as if they breathed more freely, and had got rid of a burden that oppressed them. But he was not long removed, when it appeared, that the remaining part of the system was framed upon principles so very discordant in themselves, that it was by no means likely to stand.

The D. of N——, first lord of the treasury, by his early zeal in favour of the Protestant succession, by the liberal and public use he had made of a great fortune, by the obligations, which, in a course of many years, and in a succession of great employments, he was enabled to confer on some of the most considerable people in the
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kingdom, had attached a great number to his fortunes, and formed a party in the parliament and the nation, which it was extremely difficult to overturn, or even to shake. He came to be considered as the head of the Whigs, and he was, in reality, well qualified, in many respects, for the chief of a party, by his unbounded liberality, by his affability, magnificence, and personal disinterestedness. Even the defects and faults, which might have appeared in his character, were rather of service to him, as they tended to soften resentments, and helped to give that great power, of which he was possessed, an appearance less formidable.

During a great part of the late king's reign, his family had directed all affairs without controul. On the accession of his present majesty, his situation seemed more doubtful; but, in a little time, he appeared outwardly as well established as ever, not only in his former high employments, but in that share of influence which is supposed to attend it. There was, however, very little reality in this specious appearance; for he did not possess the r——confidence, upon which all the essential of power depends. Neither his age, nor his situation in the former reign, had allowed him an opportunity of cultivating an interest with
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the present k——. Another noble person had been in a employment near his person; and having formed his mind with much attention and success to those virtues which adorn his station, deserved and obtained a very uncommon share of his confidence.

This nobleman was first groom of the stole; afterwards engaging more openly in the conduct of affairs, he accepted the seals as secretary of state. On the removal of Mr. P——, who preserved a kind of union in the administration by their common dread of him, the only competition was between the D. of N—— and the E. of B——. The former could not well endure that decay of influence, which, on a thousand occasions, he must have sensibly felt, and which the great rank he held must have rendered only more painful. L. B——, on the other hand, could not bear to see the treasury board, which, under whatever limitations, was attended with so much power, in the hands of his rival. It is indeed a department, the entire conduct of which is absolutely necessary to the person, who has any pretensions to be at the head of the British administration.

These principles soon produced their natural effect. In a short time the D. of N—— thought himself obliged to resign, and
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L. B— was appointed first lord of the treasury. Mr. George Grenville, brother to earl Temple, became secretary of state in the room of his lordship ; and the place of first commissioner of the admiralty being vacated by the death of lord Anson, that office was bestowed upon the earl of Halifax, now returned from Ireland. No one was surprized at the ferment occasioned by these alterations ; in which personal resentment, party violence, and national or rather local prejudices, were all united, to throw every thing into confusion.

In this state of parties, a number of those called Whigs, who had lost their places, being highly irritated at the late changes, and even many of those, who still continued in employments, being supposed attached to the interest of the D. of N—, and therefore not to be depended on by the new administration, it became necessary to have recourse to those called Tories, or country gentlemen.

From the beginning of this reign, it had been proposed, with the general applause of all good men, to abolish those odious party distinctions, and to extend the royal favour and protection equally to all his majesty's subjects. The persons called Tories had, besides, been before active in support
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of those gentlemen, who now clamoured at the very measures, which they had themselves, more than once, adopted. Occasion, however, was taken from thence to endeavour at the revival of this almost exploded distinction. The two parties were inflamed against each other with the most violent animosity; and this was artfully blown up into a general combustion by every art and instrument of falshood, which had ever proved effectual upon similar occasions.

Whilst the nation was thus distracted, the conduct of a war became difficult; its continuance unsafe; and its supplies uncertain. If the administration failed, their failure would be construed into incapacity: if they succeeded, their success would be converted into an argument for such terms of peace, as it would be impossible for them to procure. Above all the ancient and known connection between the chiefs of the moneyed interest and the principal persons in the opposition, must have been a subject of great anxiety to the administration.

These causes co-operated to render the intentions of the British ministry towards peace altogether cordial and sincere: nevertheless, far from relapsing in their warlike operations, they prosecuted them with redoubled rigour, that the enemy might be
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the sooner reduced to the necessity of proposing equitable terms of accommodation. His majesty had already signified to the king of Prussia, that he would not renew the annual treaty, in consequence of which a very large subsidy had been granted to that prince; but, at the same time, gave him to understand that he should for the ensuing campaign, be still accommodated with pecuniary assistance; which was refused on any other condition than a renewal of the treaty. With regard to the British army in Westphalia, he gave orders that it should be supplied with all necessaries, and augmented to the number of one hundred thousand effective men. The French were already dispossessed of all their settlements in North-America, except that of Louisiana, which was not considered as a very important object. It was determined therefore to transfer the seat of war from that continent; to attack the French islands, the conquest of which we have already described; and to make a vigorous impression upon Spain, not only by attempting the reduction of the Havanna, which may be regarded as the key of the bay of Mexico; but also by making a descent on the island of Manilla, in the East Indies, a country in which

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which the French had now nothing left to be conquered.

The first of these expeditions was committed to the care of the earl of Albemarle, commander of the land forces, recommended for this service by the duke of Cumberland, under whose auspices he had been trained up to arms ; and the ships of war appointed to co-operate in the attack, were commanded by admiral Sir George Pococke, who had already distinguished himself by his gallantry in the East Indies : his second was Mr. Keppel, brother to the earl, an able officer, who had reduced the Isle of Goree, on the coast of Africa. They sailed from Portsmouth in the beginning of March ; and arrived at the place of their destination without any considerable obstruction. Their proceedings shall be particularly related in their proper place. The expedition against Manilla was conducted by rear admiral Cornish. He had some time before sailed with an intention to reduce the French island of Bourbon or Mauritius. He was to have been joined by a reinforcement of ships from England, which, however, did not arrive at the place of rendezvous ; and the greater part of his men being disabled by distempers, he was obliged to postpone the undertaking, which thus
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miscarried : we shall in due time give an account of the other, which proved more successful.

For the security of the British coast, and in order to answer the emergencies of war, a powerful squadron was kept in readiness at Spithead, under the direction of Sir Edward Hawke ; another rode at anchor in the Downs, under the command of rear-admiral Moore ; and from these two were occasionally detached into the channel, and all round the coasts of the island, a number of light cruisers, which exerted themselves with such vigilance and activity, that not a ship could stir from any of the French sea-ports, without running the most imminent risque of being taken ; and scarce a day passed without seeing some privateer of the enemy, either French or Spanish, brought into the harbours of Great-Britain. Some large ships of war were stationed in the bay of Batsque, to watch the coast of Brittany, and, in particular, to have an eye upon Brest, where some of the enemy's ships of war lay at anchor.

Sir Charles Saunders was reinforced in such a manner as enabled him to maintain his superiority in the Mediterranean, and either to prevent a junction of the French and Spanish fleets, or, if that should be

found impossible, to give them battle when joined. Lord Colville continued with his squadron at Halifax in Nova Scotia, in order to protect the coast of North-America, and the new conquest in the gulph and river of St. Laurence. Sir James Douglas still commanded the ships of war appointed for the defence of the Leeward islands; and captain Forrest since the death of admiral Holmes, directed the small squadron at Jamaica. Such was the general disposition for the offensive as well as the defensive measures of the campaign, and, indeed, it must be owned, in justice to the ministry, that it was planned with sagacity, and prosecuted with vigour.

In the month of December of last year, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the enemy, to burn the British ships of war at anchor in the road of Basque. They provided three fire vessels, which being chained together, were towed out of the port, but the wind luckily shifting, drove them clear of the ships they were intended to destroy. They continued burning some time, after having blown up with a terrible explosion, and every person on board perished.

In the beginning of April, captain Gambier, commander of the Burford, arrived at Plymouth with a large French East-India ship from the isle of Bourbon, laden with
coffee

coffee and pepper, which had been taken by one of Sir George Pococke's squadron, in the Chops of the Channel.

In May, two British frigates, cruising off Cape St. Vincent, made prize of the *Hermione*, a Spanish register ship, bound from Lima to Cadiz, loaded with treasure and valuable effects, by which all the captors were enriched. Her cargo amounted to about one million sterling, which was considerably more than had ever been before taken in any one bottom; and the loss of so much treasure in the beginning of such an expensive war, must have been a severe stroke on the court of Madrid. The prize was brought from Gibraltar, to England, and the gold and silver being conveyed in covered waggons to London, was carried in procession to the bank amidst the acclamations of the people, who considered it as an happy omen of success in the war with Spain, against which the nation was enraged to a remarkable degree of animosity.

About the latter end of May, intelligence being received that a French squadron under the command of Mr. de Ternay had escaped from Brest in a fog, and its destination being uncertain, Sir Edward Hawke, with the duke of York, as rear-admiral, sailed from Spithead with seven ships of the line, and

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two frigates, in hopes of falling in with the enemy; but, after having visited the coast of France, and cruised for some time in the Chops of the Channel for the protection of the trade, they returned to Portsmouth, without having seen Mr. de Ternay. He had been discovered, however, on the eleventh day of May, about fifty leagues to the south-west of the Lizard, by captain Rowley, who had sailed with three ships of war as convoy to a fleet of merchant ships bound to the East and West-Indies, and the continent of America. Captain Rowley, though inferior in strength to the enemy, no sooner observed them to windward, then he made a disposition for battle, and lay too, waiting their approach. They accordingly bore down upon him: then he hoisted British colours, and fired at the nearest, when she was within little more than random shot. They immediately hoisted English ensigns, and tacked to the northward. He gave them chase till three in the afternoon, when they were scarcely in sight; but having no hope of overtaking them, he now discontinued the pursuit and rejoined his convoy.

The French commander steered his course to Newfoundland, and, on the twenty-fourth day of June, entered the bay of Bulls, where he landed some troops without
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opposition. Having taken possession of an inconsiderable settlement in that bay, they advanced to the town of St. John's, which being in no condition of defence, was surrendered upon capitulation. One company of soldiers, which composed the garrison of the fort, were made prisoners of war, together with the officers and crew of his majesty's sloop the Gramont, which was in the harbour. They also took several other vessels, demolished many stages erected for curing cod, and did considerable injury to the English fishers and settlers on different parts of the coast. The ministry were no sooner apprized of this trifling loss, which it was impossible either to foresee or prevent, than they took measures for retrieving the damage which the nation had sustained; and this petty triumph of the enemy was of a very short duration. The armament equipped in England for retaking Newfoundland, was rendered unnecessary by the vigilance and activity of Sir Jeffery Amherst and lord Colville, who commanded by land and sea in North America.

On the thirty-first day of August, the Hunter sloop of war, one of admiral Moore's cruisers, falling in with four Dutch merchant ships in the channel, under convoy of a frigate of thirty-six guns, the English

captain prepared to examine the lading of the Dutch vessels, when the commander of the frigate interposing, declared he would not suffer any such search to be made. The other insisting upon the examination, but being prevented by superior force, made a signal to the *Diana* and *Chester* ships of war, which happened to be in sight and they advanced accordingly. After some expostulation, the Dutch captain continuing obstinate, the *Diana* fired a gun to bring him to, and he returned a whole broadside. An engagement immediately ensued, and was maintained with great spirit for about fifteen minutes, when the Dutchman thought proper to submit, having lost his own nose, and nine or ten men in the action. He was brought into the Downs, together with his convoy, which were found laden with contraband merchandize from Havre to Brest.

In the beginning of September the *Zephyr*, a French frigate of thirty-two guns, bound to Newfoundland, with troops, artillery, stores, and ammunition, was taken in the Chops of the Channel by the *Lion* ship of war, after an engagement of two hours, in which she had about thirty men killed and wounded.

In the month of November, a French ship mounted with twenty cannon, bound from
Bour.

Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, on the island of Hispaniola, was taken by captain Ruthven, nephew to the earl of Bute, commander of the Terpsichore, after a sharp action, in which he himself was wounded. In the course of the same month, the Oiseau, another French frigate of twenty-six guns, commanded by the chevalier de Modene, was taken by captain Tonyn of the king's ship the Brune, about seven leagues from Carthagena. The engagement was maintained, for some time, with great courage on both sides; but at length the chevalier was obliged to submit, having lost about thirty men including all his officers, except three, who with himself were wounded in the action.

A third French frigate, called the Minerve, was wrecked in the harbour of Villafranca, through the pride, precipitation, and ignorance of her commander. She had, in company with four French ships of war, given chase to the Sheerness, an English frigate commanded by captain Clarke, from Gibraltar, who took refuge in the harbour of Villafranca, and there anchored, the wind blowing high. He was immediately followed by the enemy, when the captain of the Minerve, actuated by an idle spirit of vanity and insolence, resolved to get between

tween him and the shore, and ran his ship upon the rocks that formed the eastern side of the harbour. Being himself ignorant of the art of navigation, and ill seconded by a crew little acquainted with such emergencies, his ship was in a short time dashed in pieces; and a considerable number of his people perished, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given him by his consorts. On this melancholy occasion captain Clarke, forgetting they were enemies, and that their present calamity was the effect of their enmity to him and his country, generously followed the dictates of humanity, and exerted his utmost endeavours for their relief. He sent his boats manned to their assistance, and actually saved the lives of the greater part of their company: an instance of unbounded benevolence, for which he was thanked in person by the French commodore.

About the end of August, captain Hotham, of the *Æolus*, chased two Spanish ships into the bay of Aviles, in the neighbourhood of Cape Pinas; and on the second day of September, entering the bay, he dropped anchor in such a situation, as to bring his guns to bear, not only upon one of the ships, but also upon a small battery situated upon an eminence. After a short
con-

contest both the battery and ship were abandoned ; but before captain Hotham could take possession of his prize, she ran aground, and bulging, was burned by the captors. She was a large ship bound from the Carraccas to Passage, laden with hides and cocoa ; the other escaped in the night. On the eleventh of September, Capt. Hotham came up with a French squadron, amounting to no less than seven sail, between St. Andero and Bilboa, and kept company with them till the sixteenth, as far to the westward as Cape Finisterre, whence he returned to his station. By a sloop from Bourdeaux, which he took on the twentieth, he learned that this squadron had a body of troops on board for St. Domingo.

The navy of France was by this time reduced to such a small number, that their ministry was obliged to send reinforcements to their settlements abroad, in single ships, some of which were picked up by the British cruisers, particularly one transport containing the best part of a regiment intended to reinforce their colony of Louisiana, which had engrossed their principal attention in America, ever since the loss of Canada.

About the end of September, the duke of York and Sir Charles Hardy set sail once more with a small squadron for the bay of
Bis-

Biscay, in order to intercept the enemy's cruizers, and protect the shipping of Great-Britain on their voyage home from the westward, and after a short cruise returned to Spithead.

The cruizers of Great-Britain were no less active and successful in the seas of America. In the beginning of April captain Gurry of the *Actæon*, in the latitude of Tobago, took a large Spanish register ship, bound to Lagueira, laden with artillery, stores, and ammunition. In September, a fleet of twenty five French merchant ships, richly laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo, set sail from Cape Francois for Europe, under convoy of four frigates. Five of these vessels were engaged and taken in the night by some privateers of New-York and Jamaica. Next day the remaining part fell in with commodore Keppel, who made prize of their whole fleet and convoy, which were carried into the harbour of Port-royal in Jamaica.

In the course of the preceding year, the inhabitants of the island of Bermudas were exposed to a dangerous conspiracy, in which about seven hundred negro slaves were engaged to massacre all the white families, and establish an independent government among themselves. Before the time fixed for

for the execution of this plot, it was happily discovered by one of the female conspirators, who had a particular regard for her mistress. Measures were immediately taken for the preservation of the people. The principal conspirators being apprehended, were convicted and executed, and the general tranquillity in a little time restored.

The Bourbon alliance*, it was strongly suspected, would soon be productive of some fatal

* As this treaty made a great noise in Europe, and justly alarmed the apprehensions of all the neighbouring states, it may not be improper to entertain the reader with a brief view of its principal contents.

Substance of the Treaty concluded between France and Spain on the 15th of August, 1761.

1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as an enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their majesties reciprocally guarantee all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions respectively of which the two crowns shall be in possession the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies, and the infant duke of Parma, on condition that these two princes guarantee the dominions of their most Christian and Catholic majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two kings, their

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fatal consequences to the rest of Europe. It was not, however, altogether certain, where

majesties have thought proper to fix the succours which are to be first furnished.

5, 6, 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of these first succours, which the power required engages to furnish to the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

8. The wars in which France shall be involved, in consequence of her engagements by the treaties of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are exempted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or that France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The potentate requiring, may send one or more commissaries, to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10, 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be understood only in cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12, 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of requiring

where the storm that was gathering would first fall. There were some apprehensions

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for

quiring them; and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not therefore be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land-forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14, 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent: and the power which sends them shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and reparations of the land-forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other; but as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that, in such cases, they will enter into a particular convention suited to circumstances, and settle as well the respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which shall be executed by common consent and with perfect agreement.

17, 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage not to listen to, nor to make, any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual consent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to consider the interests of the allied crown as their own; to compensate their respective losses and advantages

for the peace of Italy ; Holland had not a few causes of dread ; and menaces were even

tages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the same power.

19, 20. The king of Spain contracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince ; provided that the proportion of the succours, to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, shall be settled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engage to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes descended from it.

21, 22. No other power but those of the august house of Bourbon shall be inserted, or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The *Droit d'Aubaine* shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of these two monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers, with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sici-

even used in that quarter. But Portugal seemed to be the most endangered, on account of her close and natural connection with Great-Britain, her internal weakness, the ancient claims of the Catholic king, and the opportunity of invasion; that kingdom being on all sides, except to the sea, in a manner inclosed by Spain.

Public conjecture was not mistaken in fixing upon Portugal. No mention was made, indeed, of the Spanish pretensions to that crown; but a resolution was taken to oblige her not only to renounce all friendship, but to violate her neutrality with Great-Britain. No scheme was ever pro-

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jected

Sicillies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a precedent; it being the intention of their most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian majesties, that no nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they have reference to their common interests; and their ministers at all the courts of Europe shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedence at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty."

jected with less appearance of justice ; no proposition was ever made with more arrogance and presumption to an independent sovereign ; and no enterprize seemed, according to every human appearance, so certain of success.

The kingdom of Portugal, on the recovery of her liberty, which happened in the year 1640, found herself stripped of the greatest part of those acquisitions, in both Indies, which had been the principal sources of her wealth, and the great monuments of the capacity of her former kings and commanders. During the interval of her subjection, new commercial powers had risen, some on the ruins of her fortune, and others upon different but not less substantial foundations. Though the Brazils were recovered, and Goa, and some other places in India, still remained to Portugal, her maritime power, and the share of trade, on which it depended, was altogether irrecoverable. Contrary to the fate of other nations, who have shaken off a foreign yoke, she did not owe her liberty to the exertion of any great abilities. Whilst the United Provinces were first freed, and afterwards aggrandized, by the capacity of the princes of Orange ; and whilst Prussia, from an inconsiderable and de-

dependent principality, grew, by the genius of her sovereigns, into a formidable monarchy, Portugal continued to languish in a state of mediocrity. Without any symptoms of danger to her existence, she suffered a gradual decay of her power and former influence. The principles of her government were narrow and bigotted, and the whole system of her commerce preposterous. If, on the one hand, a long peace added to the resources of her revenue, it, on the other, absolutely annihilated the spirit of her militia; and no country in the world had an army so incomplete in numbers, so ill furnished with arms, so deficient in discipline, and so wholly unprovided of able and experienced officers.

In this condition she suffered a fatal blow from the earthquake in 1756. The wealthy and flourishing city of Lisbon was laid level with the ground: near thirty thousand of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins; and those who remained, with the court itself, were reduced to the utmost distress and misery. As if this earthquake, which had overturned their capital, had also shaken and distracted the frame of their government, and the temper of their minds, the most dreadful distempers broke out in the state. A series of horrid crimes, and of

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cruel punishments, succeeded to this calamity. The most noble and wealthy family of Portugal, having engaged itself in a sacrilegious attempt on the life of their sovereign, was cut off at once with very little distinction of sex or age, by a bloody and dreadful exertion of justice. Many others, who were accused or suspected, suffered death, or exile, or imprisonment. Among these, and from the same causes, one of the most considerable religious orders for wealth, influence, and policy, was stripped of its possessions, and entirely driven out of the country.

These and the like circumstances had thrown this unhappy kingdom into a state of the most dangerous and dreadful confusion. All those, and they were not a few, who were attached, by connection of blood or interest, to the nobles that had suffered, or, by religious prejudice, to the jesuits, who had been expelled, could never be cordially relied upon by the crown, and were probably but little willing to make any very rigorous efforts in favour of a government, which their resentments must have represented to them as no better than a bloody tyranny. The Bourbon confederates had some ground to suppose, that Portugal, in this situation, would not have

courage to withstand their menaces, and much less ability, for any long time, to resist their efforts. The Spanish army overspread the frontiers of Portugal; the commerce of corn between the two kingdoms was prohibited, and every thing seemed to threaten a sudden invasion.

In the midst of these hostile preparations the French and Spanish ambassadors at the court of Lisbon presented to the Portuguese ministry a joint memorial importing: that the two sovereigns of France and Spain, being obliged to support a war against the English, had found it proper and necessary to establish several mutual and reciprocal obligations between them, and to take other indispensable measures to curb the pride of the British nation, which, by an ambitious project to become despotic over the sea, and consequently over all maritime commerce, pretended to keep dependent the possessions of other powers in the new world, in order to introduce themselves there, either by an underhand usurpation, or by conquest: that the first measure, which the kings of France and Spain had agreed on, was to have the most faithful king in their offensive and defensive alliance, and to desire him to join their majesties forthwith: that they expected, that the

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the most faithful king would acquiesce therein, conformably to what he owed to himself, and to his kingdom, since his subjects felt, much more than other nations, the yoke which Great Britain laid upon them, and which she meant to extend over all those, who had possessions beyond sea : that it would be unjust for France and Spain to sacrifice themselves for an object, in which Portugal was so much interested ; and that, instead of assisting them, she should make it impossible for them to succeed, by allowing the English to enrich themselves by her commerce, and to enter her ports, not only to make use of them as an asylum, but to be more at hand to hurt the defenders of Portugal : that, in this spirit, the ambassador of Spain, and the minister plenipotentiary of France, desired the most faithful king to declare himself united with their Catholic and most Christian majesties in the present war against the English, to break off all correspondence and commerce with that power, as the common enemy of all the three, and even of all maritime nations ; to send away from his ports, and to shut them against all their men of war and merchant ships ; and to join to the forces of France and Spain, those which the Most High had put

put in his hands, in order to make them equal to those of the enemy : that this declaration was made by the two monarchs of France and Spain, as being agreed and concerted between them ; his Catholic majesty had, in the mean time, instructed his ambassador to make this reflection to the most faithful king (in order that his magnanimous breast might the more easily and the more speedily determine, without being stopped by other impressions, to take the part the most consonant to his advantage and to his glory) that it was the brother of the queen his wife, a true friend, and a moderate and quiet neighbour, who had made this proposal to him, and who had agreed to it considering the interests of the most faithful king as his own, and wishing to unite the one with the other, so as that, either in peace or in war, Spain and Portugal might be considered as belonging to one master ; and in order to that, if any power should think of making war with Spain, they might not imagine they should find, in his own house, shelter and succours to attack her, as it happened, with regard to Portugal, in the wars, which king Philip the fifth, his father, and father-in-law of the most faithful king, was obliged to support against England : how much more glorious,

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rious, he asked, and more useful would it be for the most faithful king to have, for his ally, a Catholic king, a near relation, his neighbour in Europe and America, to assist each other mutually with ease, than the English nation, incapable, by their haughtiness, of considering other sovereigns with equality, and always desirous to make them feel the influence of their power? and what occasion could the most faithful king have for the assistance of England, when, by an offensive and defensive league, he should be united with Spain and France? that these considerations were so strong, that the Catholic king thought, there could be no doubt, but that the most faithful king, his brother-in law, would yield to them, without stopping a moment; so much the more, as his Catholic majesty, before making this invitation, and in order to prevent the danger which the maritime places of Portugal might run, when the part taken by his most faithful majesty should come to the knowledge of the English, his Catholic majesty had caused his troops to march to the frontiers of Portugal, so that, in a very few days, they might garrison the principal ports of the kingdom, and they would do it, after the answer of the most faithful king, which, doubtless, would be as speedy, as
clear

clear, and as decisive as the necessity, and the positive determination of his Catholic majesty to prevent the designs of his enemies, required.

To this extraordinary memorial the two ministers added, that they were ordered by their courts to demand a categorical answer in four days; and that any delay, beyond that period, would be considered as a negative.

The situation of Portugal was at this time truly deplorable. If contrary to her known interests, contrary to her ancient connections, and to the faith of treaties, she should engage in this offensive alliance, she must expect to see her territories and her colonies exposed to the formidable navies of England. This, however dangerous, condescension would not have secured her: by her own act, she would have put herself, bound hand and foot, into the power of the Bourbon alliance; and having received foreign garrisons into all her places of strength, would have reduced herself to the condition of a province to Spain. If, on the other hand, she adhered to her faith, and attempted to maintain her independency, an army of sixty thousand men was ready to enter her territories, which contained no place of real strength, and which had not
twenty

twenty thousand troops, and those ill armed, and worse disciplined, to defend them.

In this emergency, the firmness of the king of Portugal was eminent, and such as must transmit his name to posterity with the most distinguished advantage. He resolved steadily to adhere to his ancient and natural alliance, and to brave all dangers and difficulties, that he might preserve his fidelity inviolable; following that noble maxim of king John of France, that if good faith were to be banished from all other parts of the world, it ought to be found in the breast of sovereigns.

His answer to this insulting proposition was humble and moderate, but firm. He observed, that the ties, which equally united him to Great-Britain, and the two crowns, rendered him as proper a mediator to them all, as they made it improper for him to declare himself an enemy to any of them: that his alliance with England was ancient, and therefore could give no offence at this juncture: that it was purely defensive, and therefore innocent in all its circumstances: that the late sufferings of Portugal disabled her, (in case she were willing) from taking part in an offensive war, into the calamities of which, neither the love his faithful majesty bore his subjects as a father, nor the duty

duty by which he was bound to them as a king, could suffer him to plunge them. Finally he reminded the Catholic king of his pacific dispositions, by which, on former occasions, he had yielded so much to preserve peace between the two crowns.

This reasonable and moderate answer drew on replies, which more and more disclosed the true spirit of the Bourbon confederacy. They denied that the alliance with England was purely defensive or entirely innocent; and for this unheard of reason, that the defensive alliance was converted into an offensive one, "from the situation of the Portuguese dominions, and from the nature of the English power." They said, that the English squadrons could not keep the sea at all seasons, nor cruize on the principal coasts for cutting off the French and Spanish navigation, without the ports and assistance of Portugal: that these islanders could not insult all the maritime powers of Europe, if all the riches of Portugal did not pass into their hands: that therefore Portugal furnished them with the means of making war; and that, of consequence, their alliance with the court of Great-Britain was offensive.

This most certainly is the first time, that ever the situation of a country was given as

a reason, however it may have served as a secret motive, for declaring war against it. Nor was it ever before heard, that the common advantages of trade, derived from a neutral nation, could be considered as an act of hostility. These were rather insults than arguments. And the whole proceedings of the Bourbon family were in the same strain. They undertook to judge for Portugal of the pretended yoke which was imposed upon her by England, and which she could not herself discover; to resent some injuries for her, which she had never felt, and to avenge others, for which she had received and accepted satisfaction: and as if this kind of indignity was not sufficient, they insultingly informed the king of Portugal "that he ought to be glad of the necessity, which they laid upon him, to make use of his reason, in order to take the road of his glory, and the common interest." This necessity was the immediate march of their army to take possession of his dominions.

So extraordinary a treatment could neither divert the king from the firmness of his resolution, nor provoke him to depart from the moderation of his language. He maintained, that the treaties of peace and commerce, which subsisted between Portugal and Great-Britain, were such as the law of
 God,

God, of nature, and of nations, had always deemed innocent. He intreated their most Christian and Catholic majesties to open their eyes to the crying injustice of pursuing against Portugal, the war kindled against Great-Britain. He desired them to consider, that they were giving an example, which would produce the destruction of mankind; that there would be an end of the public safety, if neutral nations were to be attacked, because they had defensive treaties with the belligerent powers: that a maxim so destructive would occasion the desolation of all Europe, the moment a war was kindled between any two states: that, therefore, if their troops should enter his dominions, he would, in defence of his neutrality, endeavour to repulse them with all his forces, and those of his allies; and he concluded with this magnanimous declaration, "that
 " it would affect him less, though reduced
 " to the last extremity, of which the Great
 " Judge was the sole arbiter, to let the last
 " tile of his palace fall, and to see his faithful subjects spill the last drop of their
 " blood, than to sacrifice, together with the
 " honour of his crown, all that Portugal
 " held most dear; and to submit, by such
 " extraordinary means, to become an unheard-of example to all pacific powers,

“ who would no longer be able to enjoy the
 “ benefit of neutrality, whenever a war
 “ should be kindled between other powers,
 “ with which the former were connected
 “ by defensive treaties.” When this final
 resolution was thus spiritedly signified, pass-
 ports were demanded for the ambassadors of
 the two crowns, who immediately departed,
 and, in the month of June, France, and
 Spain, jointly, declared war against Por-
 tugal.

By this time the British succours had ar-
 rived in Portugal, to the number of about
 eight thousand troops, partly drawn from
 Belleisle, and partly from Ireland, where
 two regiments of Roman catholics had been
 raised for this service, and a fine train of ar-
 tillery was provided, together with large
 supplies of stores and ammunition. The
 king of Portugal had bestowed the supreme
 command of his army upon the count de
 Lippe Buckebourg, an officer of distinguish-
 ed abilities, who had directed the artillery
 of the British army in Westphalia during the
 whole course of this war. He was accom-
 panied by one of the princes of Mecklen-
 burg-Strelitz, brother to the queen of
 Great-Britain, who resolved to make this
 campaign in the Portuguese service. The
 English auxiliaries were conducted by the
 lord

lord Tyrawley and the earl of Loudon; lieutenant-general Townshend, who had served with such reputation in America, was the next in command; and the subordinates were lord George Lenox, with the brigadiers Crawford and Burgoyne; the former of these last had been governor of Belleisle, where he was now succeeded by colonel Forrester, an accomplished officer, equally distinguished for his wit, politeness, and humanity; the other commanded a regiment of light horse, which were now numbered among the English troops who served in Portugal. Besides these, several natives of North-Britain, who had learned the art of war in the English or foreign service, were recommended for their merit to his Portuguese majesty, who promoted them to the command of regiments in his army.

Lord Tyrawley, disgusted at the behaviour of the court of Lisbon, and greatly disappointed in his expectations of the exertion they had promised to make of their own force, as well as of the use they had made of the succours from England, desired, in a short time, to be recalled to his own country, and was succeeded, in command, by the earl of Loudon, who, in conjunction with the count de la Lippe, resolved to begin the campaign without further delay.

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The Spanish forces had been divided into three separate bodies, with a view to penetrate into Portugal by as many different avenues. The marquis de Sarria, who commanded the bulk of their army, consisting of thirty-six battalions and thirty-five squadrons, passed the rivers Douro and Esla, below Zamora. The body assembled in Galicia amounted to eight battalions of regular troops, six of militia, and two squadrons of horse; and the third in Andalusia amounted to four battalions regular, and the same number of militia, with eight squadrons of cavalry. The design was to form one camp between Villa-real, Braga and Oporto; a second under Abrantes; and a third in the neighbourhood of Elvas; so that their principal objects seemed to be Lisbon and Oporto, the two most important cities and sea-ports of Portugal, and the centers of the whole English commerce with that kingdom.

The first attempt of consequence they made was the siege of Miranda, which they invested in the beginning of May; but, before any battery could be erected, the magazine of the place taking fire by accident, and blowing up, made two large breaches in the walls, and about five hundred men of the garrison lost their lives by the explosion.

In

In consequence of this misfortune, the Portuguese garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and the Spanish troops took possession of the city. From hence the marquis de Sarria sent a detachment to attack the town of Braganza; but the garrison retired with precipitation at their approach, and the magistrates presented the keys of the town to the Spanish commander. No steps had been taken for putting those two places in a posture of defence. In the course of the same month, colonel Alexander O Reily, being detached by the marquis of Sarria with a body of light armed horse and infantry, to make an attempt upon Chaves, that officer executed his orders with equal activity and success. He marched through bye-roads above fourteen leagues in two days, and shewed himself all of a sudden at the gates of the place: but it was already abandoned by the garrison, though it consisted of two thousand effective men, and the town was well provided with artillery, ammunition, stores, and provision for a vigorous defence. These, however, were rendered useless by the ruinous state of the fortifications, which had been long neglected.

After these exploits, the Spanish forces made an attempt to enter the province of
Minho;

Minho; but finding the passes of Monte Allegre defended by some regiments of militia, under the command of Don John de Lancaſtro, and Don Francisco Joſeph Sarmiento; they changed their route, and reſolved to paſs the mountains of Maran and Amarante, that they might advance directly to the city of Oporto: precautions however had been taken to obſtruct their paſſage, and ſome regular troops were ordered to gariſon the city thus menaced. Part of the enemy that remained at Miranda had, in attempting to paſs the river Douro, near Villa-nova de Foſcoa, been repulſed by the inhabitants, ſupported by ſome militia, who were now reinforced by a detachment of regular forces, under the command of the marquiſ de Angeja, and the count de Arcos. On the ſide of Almeida, the enemy, to the number of eight thouſand, paſſed the frontier in the beginning of June, and encamped between Val-de-la-mula, and Val de Coelha, from whence they had detached parties to lay waſte the country. In the province of Tra-los-montes, the Spaniſh army was divided into three ſeparate bodies, the principal of which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Miranda, the other at Torre de Moncorvo.

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The army of Portugal, when assembled, was in no condition to face the enemy in the open field. All that could be done was to harass them in their advances through a barren country, rendered almost impassable by steep mountains and narrow passes. In ravaging the open country, the Spanish detachments committed some barbarities upon the peasants, and these were retaliated with interest; for an inveterate enmity has for a long time subsisted between the common people of these two nations, inflamed by former wars, and maintained by a long course of mutual rapine and other offices of bad neighbourhood. That body which had encamped near Val-de-la-mula, being considerably reinforced from Estremadura, and supplied with a train of artillery and other implements of siege, invested Almeyda in the month of July. On the twenty-fifth their trenches were opened, and next day they were joined by the French auxiliaries, to the number of eight thousand. On the twenty-fifth day of August the garrison capitulated, and the Spaniards took possession of the place, which made a much better defence than was expected.

The count de la Lippe, from the moment of his arrival in Portugal, took every step which military skill and prudence could
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dictate to form the troops to a regular discipline by the example of the English auxiliaries, who were mingled in due proportions with the different detachments posted in sundry parts of the kingdom, so as to guard the passes of the mountains, harass and annoy the enemy in their progress, intercept their convoys, and cut off their parties.

He then resolved to attack Valencia d'Alcantara, on the frontiers of Portugal, where, according to the intelligence he had received, the enemy had established large magazines of flour and forage. The place was at a considerable distance, and the design required uncommon courage, conduct, and expedition. The execution of this enterprize he committed to brigadier Burgoyne, who, on the twenty-fifth day of July, crossed the Tagus at midnight, with four hundred of his own dragoons, and put himself at the head of all the British grenadiers, commanded by lord Pulteney, and eleven companies of Portuguese grenadiers, with two pieces of light artillery, and two howitzers. Having marched through the country to Apallem, on the morning of the twenty-fifth he advanced to Castel-Vida, where, arriving late at night, he was joined by some infantry, and irregular cavalry, with forty-eight armed peasants; and here
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he made his final disposition, in consequence of the advices he received with regard to the situation and the state of the place he was determined to attack. Notwithstanding all the dispatch he could make in the night, he found himself overtaken by daylight, before he could reach Valencia; so that he was obliged to alter the disposition he had made, and advance with the cavalry at full gallop, in hope of surprising the place. He accordingly entered the town sword in hand, dispersed the guards that were in the great square, and occupied the ends of the streets, having met with little or no resistance. Some desperate parties attacked the regiment when it was drawn up in the square, but they were all killed or taken. When the grenadiers arrived they sustained some loss by firings from the windows, which however soon ceased, when the brigadier declared that he would set fire to the town at the four quarters of it, if they would not desist. A detachment of dragoons being sent out to scour the country, brought in some prisoners, with a good number of horses. A British serjeant and six men only, falling in with a subaltern of the enemy, at the head of twenty-five dragoons, unbroken and prepared for action, killed six, made all the rest prisoners, and took

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took the horses of the whole party. Major general Don Michael d'Iruniberri, and Kalanca his aid-de-camp, one colonel with his adjutant, two captains, seventeen subalterns, fifty-nine soldiers, with three pair of colours, a great quantity of arms and ammunition, fell into the hands of the victor, who brought away hostages for the care of the wounded, and the payment of the king's revenue for one year, which he exacted as a consideration for having spared the town and convents. Lieutenant colonel Somerville, lord Pulteney, and major Singleton, distinguished themselves in this action, which cost the British troops but one lieutenant, one serjeant, and three men killed, with ten horses, and about twenty private men wounded. The information which the count had received about the magazine, was groundless; but the Spanish major-general d'Iruniberri was to have invaded Alentejo in a few days, with a considerable detachment, and when taken was actually employed in reconnoitering the entrance into that province.

The Spanish army, now commanded by the Conde de Aranda, having left garrisons in Almeyda and Castel Rodrigo, advanced by Alfayatas to Castel Branco; and this motion constrained the count de la Lippe

to relinquish his strong camp at Ponte de Murcella in the Beira, from whence he marched back into Estremadura. On the eighteenth day of September, he arrived at Abrantes; and lord Loudon, with a separate corps, encamped at Sardoal in the neighbourhood. The business now was to prevent the Spaniards from forcing a passage through the mountains in their front, and from crossing the river Tagus at Villa-velha. For these purposes the marshal count de la Lippe ordered the count St. Jago, with four battalions, six companies of grenadiers, and a regiment of cavalry, to occupy the strong pass of Alviso, which had been always deemed impregnable; and brigadier general Burgoyne, with part of his own regiment, the royal volunteers, and the English grenadiers, encamped on the southern bank of the Tagus, over-against Villa-velha, where the great road from Castel Branco crosses the river into Alentejo.

Such was the disposition, when the enemy, on the first day of October, made several movements towards both these advanced bodies: they placed six thousand men over-against the corps of the count St. Jago, and attacked upon his right the old Moorish castle of Villa-velha, at the same time as-

faulting a post upon his left, commanded by a major at the defile of St. Simon. Though brigadier Burgoyne for several days protected the castle of Villa-velha, by his cannon across the river, it was at length reduced, and the post of St. Simon taken: the enemy likewise made themselves masters of the passes of the mountains; so that the corps commanded by the count St. Jago was in the utmost danger of being attacked by superior forces, in front and rear.

In this emergency, the mareschal ordered lord Loudon to advance and cover the retreat of the count, who had instructions to retire. His lordship immediately proceeded with great expedition by the shortest road through the mountains, to Soubrira-formosa, where he was joined by major Macbean of the artillery, with four regimental field-pieces. The enemy, perceiving their intention to retreat, detached a strong body over the river Alvito, to attack the rear-guard, which was formed of four English regiments, six companies of Portuguese grenadiers, a few light dragoons, a regiment of Portuguese cavalry, with the four field-pieces, the whole under his lordship's command. The retreat was conducted with such good order and countenance, that not a man was lost, notwithstanding all the efforts
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of the enemy, who, being terribly annoyed by the artillery, thought proper to desist, while the forces of Portugal continued their march unmolested towards Cardegas.

The enemy having, by these motions, weakened their corps at Villa-velha, brigadier Burgoyne seized this favourable opportunity to surprize them in their quarters. He directed lieutenant-colonel Lee, with a detachment of British troops, to ford the Tagus in the night, and fall upon the Spanish camp. This gallant officer executed the plan with equal spirit and success, while the brigadier pointed his cannon, and made a false attack on the other side, to amuse and distract the enemy. The colonel having happily crossed the ford, and made himself master of a little village near the mountain of Villa-velha, where the Spanish magazines were established, entered their camp without being perceived, and a considerable slaughter ensued. The enemy being at length alarmed, began to make a confused and irregular defence; but being vigorously pushed by the grenadiers and volunteers, who used their bayonets without firing, they found it impossible to form, and were obliged to submit. The only part of them that made a regular stand was a body of horse, which lieutenant Maitland,

at the head of Burgoyne's dragoons, attacked and routed in a few minutes. Most of the Spanish officers, including a brigadier-general, were killed in endeavouring to rally their forces. Four cannon were spiked up in their camp: their magazines were destroyed; some prisoners were taken, together with a good number of horses and mules, and a considerable quantity of valuable baggage. The loss of the English on this occasion, amounted only to ten men and horses.

This advantage being obtained in a critical moment, was attended with important advantages. The season was now far advanced; immense rains fell at this time; the roads were destroyed; the country became impracticable; and the Spaniards, having secured no advanced posts in which they could maintain themselves during the winter, and being especially unprovided with magazines for the support of their horse, every where fell back to the frontiers of Spain, where their supplies were at hand, and where they were not liable to be harassed by the efforts of the combined army.

In this manner Portugal was saved, at least for that campaign, by the wise conduct of the count de la Lippe, and the distinguished valour of the English command-

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ers and soldiery : all that was wanting towards their deliverance was accomplished by the success of the English army in more distant quarters, and by the peace, in which so valuable and exposed an ally was not neglected. There never was, probably, so heavy a storm of national calamity, ready to fall upon an unprovided people, so happily averted, or so speedily blown over. Every thing, at the beginning of the campaign, bore the most lowering and ominous aspect to the affairs of Great Britain. As it advanced, the sky continually cleared up; and the fortune of no nation, towards the close of it, was enlivened with a more brilliant and more unclouded prosperity.

Having thus related, with as much brevity as was consistent with perspicuity, the military operations in Portugal, we shall now take notice of the disposition of the several courts of Europe, and then proceed to describe the progress of the war in Germany, which still continued to be the principal object of attention.

The States general of the United Provinces still persisted in maintaining their neutrality; and in endeavouring to allay the heats occasioned by the misunderstanding between their East-India company and that of England. Their East-India factors

had published an account of the mutual hostilities which had been committed in the river of Bengal ; and this piece, which was artfully calculated to throw the blame of aggression upon the English, was fully refuted by an answer published at London, under the sanction of authentic documents. At length the directors of the Dutch company proposed an accommodation. The proposal was accepted by the English directors, and a deputation of merchants from Amsterdam were sent over to London for this purpose, which was happily accomplished. The merchants of Holland still murmured at the capture of their ships by the English cruisers, and, in the course of this year, loudly complained that their neutrality was again violated by a British sloop, which drove on shore and destroyed a French privateer on the coast of Scheveling : but the states were too wise to enter into the resentments of the people ; they knew their merchants had provoked this treatment, by carrying on a contraband commerce ever since the beginning of the war, in favour of the enemies of Great Britain ; nor would they allow such a petty insult as that of the British cruiser, to come in competition with the friendship of the British monarch, which, there-

therefore, they continued assiduously to cultivate.

The domestic tranquillity of France was still disturbed by the dispute between the parliaments and the Jesuits. We have already remarked, that the society had been condemned by arrets or decrees of the parliaments of Paris, Normandy, and Bretagne, in consequence of the doctrines which they taught and promulgated in favour of equivocation and mental reservation, excusing regicide, homicide, perjury, profanation, impurity, and irreligion; in short, the breach of every moral duty, upon certain occasions. The edict issued by the king for suspending the execution of the sentence against the Jesuits, the parliaments refused to register. That of Paris published a new arret in April, containing extracts from the books of the Jesuits to the amount of a large quarto volume, which was presented to the king at Versailles by the first president, at the head of twenty members. Mean while the Jesuits, trusting, in all probability, to their great interest among the clergy, and their own address, which had seldom failed them, still delayed the payment which they had been condemned to make to their creditors; and in consequence of this delay, the parliament of Paris issued a new arret
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in the course of the same month, for sequestrating all their effects within their jurisdiction. Nevertheless, they still continued to sell their merchandize for ready money, until a guard was placed upon their college in the Rue St. Jaques; and places were appointed for taking informations concerning their effects. In a word, they were now become so unpopular with the nation in general, and the clamour against them grew so loud, that the king found it necessary to give them up to justice. All their colleges were seized; all their effects confiscated; and, with respect to France, the order itself was annihilated.

The expulsion of these fathers, however, did not seem to have mitigated the persecuting spirit of the French Roman Catholics, or to have inspired them with more tolerating sentiments towards their dissenting brethren. One Francis Rochette, a Protestant minister at Montauban, being apprehended and carried before the judge at Caussade, was interrogated upon oath, touching his profession, and owning the truth, was loaded with irons and thrown into a dungeon. This arbitrary step produced some commotion among people who favoured Rochette; and three brothers, of the name of Grenier, Protestants, of an ancient

gent and noble family in the neighbourhood, happening to be at Caussade, joined their endeavours for his release. After having been fired upon by the guards before they had committed the least violence, and cruelly mangled by dogs set upon them in their retreat, all three were apprehended and conveyed to Tholouse, together with Rochette. There they were condemned to an ignominious death, which, however, they might have avoided, if they would have changed their religion. The three brothers lost their heads on a scaffold, and the innocent minister was hanged as a self convicted felon.

Nor was this the only instance, which the Roman Catholics in France gave, of their cruel and sanguinary disposition. The fate of John Calas, a Protestant merchant of Tholouse, affords a still more flagrant and melancholy proof. This venerable old man, universally esteemed and beloved for his benevolence and integrity, had, by his wife, an English woman of French extraction, no less than five sons, one of whom called Mark Anthony, a youth of a gloomy disposition, made away with himself in the month of October of the preceding year. He had supped with his father and mother, and his brother Peter, together with a young

young man called La Vaisse, the son of an eminent advocate at Tholouse, who had been invited to pass the evening with Calas. After supper, Mark Anthony going down stairs, threw a bar across two folding doors of a warehouse, and from thence suspended himself so effectually, that he was dead before any person in the family could suspect his design. He was first discovered by his brother and young La Vaisse, who being shocked at the spectacle, shrieked aloud. The father, alarmed by their cries, ran down stairs, while the mother continued trembling in the passage above, without having strength either to advance or retire. The unhappy old man, seeing the fatal cause of the outcry, rushed forwards, and embracing the body of his son, the bar slipped off the folding doors, and the corpse fell upon the floor. He forthwith loosened the cord in an agony of grief and horror, and, deploring the fate of his child, dispatched his son Peter for a surgeon, crying out at the same time, "Save at least the
 "honour of my family; do not go and spread
 "a report that your brother has made away
 "with himself." Mean while the mother, deriving strength from despair, ran down stairs in the utmost distraction, and joining the rest of the family, the house was filled with

with cries and lamentations, which gathered a croud about the door.

The surgeon examining the body found the mark of the cord about the neck, and declared that the deceased had been strangled. This declaration no sooner reached the populace in the street, than they began to cry out, that Mark-Anthony Calas intended to abjure the Protestant heresy next day : that Protestants were bound by the religion they professed, to destroy all their own children who expressed a desire to renounce their errors : that there was an executioner appointed among them for this horrid purpose : that La Vaisse was the person who at present performed this office : that he had, with the assistance of the family, executed the unhappy youth : and that the cries which they had heard, were uttered by him in his endeavours to resist the assassins.

The old man, being by this time joined by one or two of his friends, and observing the tumult and uproar increasing every moment, dispatched a messenger to the capitoul, or chief magistrate of the police, whose name was David, one of those miscreants, who, for the misfortune of mankind, and to the disgrace of civil government, are sometimes advanced to places of au-

authority. This wretch, equally ignorant, rancorous, and inhuman, had been already alarmed, and adopting immediately all the prejudices of the vulgar, assembled a guard of forty soldiers, with whom he entered the house. The first step he took was to imprison the whole family, together with La Vaisse. Then he ordered the body to be examined by surgeons, who declared, that except the mark of the ligature upon the neck, they perceived no marks of violence; that the hair of the deceased was perfectly smooth and without the least disorder; that his cloaths, which he had pulled off, were regularly folded up and laid upon the counter; and that his shirt was neither torn nor unbuttoned.

Notwithstanding these marks of the father's innocence, this ignorant bigot committed the old man and his son Peter to a dark dungeon; ordering at the same time the mother, La Vaisse, the servant maid Jane-ton, with one Casin, a friend of the family who had come in upon hearing the outcries, to be confined in a separate prison; while the dead body was carried to the Hotel-de-Ville, or town-house. Next day the verbal process, as it is called, was taken at the town-house, instead of the spot where the body was found, as the law directs; and

was dated at Calas's house to conceal the irregularity. This verbal process is somewhat like the coroner's inquest in England: witnesses are examined, and the magistrate makes his report, which is the same as the verdict of the coroner's jury in this country. The witnesses examined, were the physician and surgeon; but as no evidence could be procured to the prejudice of the family, the iniquitous capitoul had recourse to a monitory, which was published, inviting all persons who knew any particulars of the affair, to give testimony against the perpetrators of the supposed murder. In this monitory, the infamous magistrate recited, as undubitable truths, that the Protestants were in the constant practice of putting to death their children when they seemed bent upon renouncing their errors; that La Vaisse, was the person employed in these executions; that Mark-Anthony Calas certainly intended to abjure his heresy; and was therefore cruelly murdered with the assistance of his own parents. The clergy of Geneva were no sooner informed of these ridiculous and infamous assertions, than they forthwith published an attestation of their abhorrence of opinions so abominable and absurd, and of their astonishment that they should be suspected of such opinions, by persons,

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whose rank and office required them to have more knowledge and better judgement.

Even before this monitory was issued, the capitoul had taken care to inflame the minds of the populace, by directing that the body should be buried in St. Stephen's church, with a solemn funeral procession of the White Penitents. They afterwards performed a solemn service for him in their chapel. The church was hung with white, and on a tomb erected in the middle of it was placed a human skeleton, holding in one hand a paper inscribed, *Abjuration of heresy*; and in the other, a palm, as the emblem of martyrdom. The Franciscans followed their example; so that it is no wonder that the minds of the superstitious vulgar were inflamed to the most savage degree of animosity against the unfortunate Calas. Though the monitory produced no proof, the capitoul brought the whole family to trial, when, in defiance of all probability and presumption of innocence, he condemned to the torture the father, mother, and even the maid-servant, who was known to be a rigid Catholic: as for Cassin, he was set at liberty, on proving that he had not entered the house until the son was strangled and dead.

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From this dreadful sentence, the prisoners appealed to the parliament, which immediately took cognizance of the affair, annulled the proceedings of the capitoul, as irregular, and continued the prosecution.

They seemed, however, to be actuated by the same spirit of cruelty and fanaticism. At the trial, the common executioner of Thoulouse gave it as his opinion upon oath, that the son could not possibly have hanged himself as it was alledged, upon the folding doors of the warehouse: another witness deposed, that looking through the key-hole of the door into a dark room of the prisoner's house, he saw several men running hastily to and fro, with marks of eagerness and trepidation; a third swore, that his wife had told him, that a woman named Mandril had told her, that a certain woman unknown, had declared that the cries of Mark-Anthony Calas were heard at the farther end of the city.

Such was the evidence that, in the opinion of this vile tribunal, preponderated against the characters of old Calas and his family: their grief, distraction, and outcries upon discovering the death of their son, which they were supposed to have effected; against the testimony of their maid servant, who had given very extraordinary

proofs of her attachment to the Catholic religion; against the disposition of the deceased, who was proved to have been subject to fits of melancholy, to have frequently argued in favour of suicide, though he was not known to harbour the least doubts about his own religion, or to have uttered the least expression in favour of the Roman Catholic faith. On the contrary, he had chosen to forfeit all the advantages arising from the practice of the law to which he had been bred, rather than demand a certificate from the curé, without which he could not exercise his profession; because he thought such certificates, though usually demanded and given, implied an indifference towards the Protestant religion.

One La Bordé, who presided at the trial, and seems to have espoused all the popular prejudices, voted that old Calas should suffer the torture, ordinary and extraordinary, for the discovery of his accomplices; then be broken alive upon the wheel; to re-

• A Protestant, before he can fill any post, or exercise any civil profession in France, must produce a certificate of his having been at confession: and such certificates are frequently purchased of some mercenary curé, by persons who have neither abjured nor confessed.

remain in this dreadful situation for two hours before he should receive the final stroke; and that his body should be burned to ashes. This opinion was espoused by six of his colleagues; three were for the torture, alone; two were of opinion, that they should endeavour to ascertain upon the spot, whether Anthony could hang himself or not; and one only had the sense and spirit to vote, that the prisoner should be acquitted. After long debates, the majority was for the torture and wheel, and probably condemned the father by way of experiment, hoping he would, in his agony, confess the crime, and accuse the other prisoners, whose fate was, therefore, suspended; a circumstance which throws the most glaring absurdity on the face of their proceedings; for, if the father was guilty, the others could not possibly be innocent.

This venerable martyr bore his fate with such primitive simplicity of piety and fortitude, as even excited the admiration of his persecutors. He uttered but one shriek when he received the first stroke, after which he made no complaint. While he lay stretched upon the wheel, expecting the last favour of the executioner, he made a fresh declaration of his innocence, expressing at

the same time a charitable regard for the judges, by whom he had been condemned. In this deplorable situation he was again insulted by the furious capitoul, who, with an implacability truly infernal, not only feasted his rancour in viewing the agonies of this innocent victim, but, advancing to the wheel, exclaimed, "Wretch, behold the faggots which will reduce thy body to ashes: now is the time to confess the truth." To this shocking address the old man made no reply; but, turning aside his head, was delivered from his misery by the last stroke of the executioner. The behaviour of this worthy man, from the moment of his condemnation to his last breath, was so composed and exemplary, that the two dominicans, father Bourges and father Caldaques, who attended him in his last moments, earnestly wished, "their latter end might be like his;" and declared that they thought him not only wholly innocent of the crime laid to his charge, but an exemplary instance of Christian patience, fortitude, and charity. The judges thought fit to suppress the trial: but, that they might act with uniform absurdity through the whole affair, they banished the son Peter for life, and released the rest of the prisoners. If La Vaisse was
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innocent, his evidence ought to have been admitted in favour of the old man, whom he had never left one moment during the whole transaction; in which case the unfortunate Calas must have been honourably acquitted. The hapless widow and the other sufferers had recourse to the clemency of the king, who ordered the proceedings to be revised by the council of state at Versailles, that in case Calas should be found innocent, the sentence might be reversed, and the family restored to the character and rights of which it had been so unjustly deprived; but, in order to vindicate their country from the reproach of such barbarity and oppression, it were to be wished they had contrived some method for inflicting exemplary punishment on the detestable authors of such infamous proceedings.

About this time there happened in France and extraordinary instance of avarice and speculation. M. Foscue, one of the farmers-general of the province of Languedoc, who had amassed an immense fortune by grinding the faces of the poor within his province, and by every other means, however low, base, or cruel, that could tend to encrease his ill-gotten store, was, one day, ordered by the government to advance a

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considerable sum: upon which, as an excuse for not complying, he pleaded extreme poverty; but fearing, lest some of the inhabitants of Languedoc, among whom he was extremely unpopular, should give information to the contrary, and his house should be searched, he resolved on hiding his treasure in such a manner, as to escape the strictest examination. He dug, in his wine cellar, a kind of cave, which he made so large and deep, that he used to go down to it with a ladder; and at the entrance was a door with a spring lock on it, which, on shutting, would fasten of itself. Soon after this, M. Foscue disappeared: diligent search was made for him in every place; the ponds were dragged, and every method, which human imagination could suggest, was taken for finding him; but all to no purpose. In a few months the house was sold; and the purchaser beginning either to rebuild, or repair it, the workmen discovered a door in the cellar, with a key in the lock, which the owner ordered to be opened; and on going down, they found Mr. Foscue lying dead on the ground, with a candlestick near him, but no candle in it, and on searching farther, they discovered the vast wealth he had amassed. It is supposed that when M. Foscue went into his cave, the door, by some accident, shut

that after him; and being out of the call of any person, he perished for want of food. He had entirely consumed the candle, and even gnawed the flesh of both his arms for subsistence. Such was the wretched, and not altogether unmerited fate of this miser, who died in the midst of the immense treasure he had collected, and which he neither had the heart to enjoy himself, nor to bestow upon others.

As the navy of France had, for some time, been almost totally annihilated; several communities of that kingdom engaged to build ships of war for the king's service; and large sums were subscribed by individuals for the same purpose. After the conclusion of the last campaign, the court of Versailles became the scene of intrigues, between the prince of Soubise and the marshal duke de Broglie, who accused each other, and, in all appearance, were both equally guilty, of having retarded and impeded the operation of the last campaign, by their mutual jealousies and animosity. In this civil contest, the prince de Soubise, being supported by the interest of madame de Pompadour, gained a complete victory over his rival, who was deprived of his command, and, together with his brother, banished from court, to the great mortification

tion of the people, who looked upon the marechal as a general of superior abilities. It was now resolved that the prince de Soubise should command the army in Westphalia, in conjunction with the count d'Estrees, who was esteemed an excellent officer; and that another army should be assembled on the Lower Rhine, under the command of the prince de Condé, whose high rank was not the greatest of his qualifications.

The king of Spain was so bent upon prosecuting the war against Portugal, that he seems to have taken little pains in securing his West Indian settlements from the resentment of Great Britain, which he had so injudiciously provoked. True it is, the moment his council resolved upon a war with England, he sent three ships of war, with four transports having on board two battalions of troops, with artillery and ammunition from Ferrol to the West Indies; and dispatched several vessels with advice of the rupture to his American colonies; but considering the risque of their being intercepted by the British cruisers, who covered the sea, he ought not to have rushed precipitately into the war, until his settlements had been put into a proper posture of defence,

defence, and every other necessary precaution had been taken.

We have seen, in the close of the last year, that, by the taking of Colberg, on the one hand, and Schweidnitz, on the other, the king of Prussia's dominions were intirely at the mercy of his enemies: his forces were worn away, and even his efforts had gradually declined: a complete victory, though this was an event not at all probable, could not save him. The Russians, by wintering in Pomerania, and by the possession of Colberg, which insured them supplies by a safe and expeditious channel, were in a condition to commence their operations much earlier than usual, as well as to prosecute them with greater spirit and perseverance. No resource of policy could be tried with the least prospect of success. After such a resistance, for five years, of which the world had never furnished another example, the king of Prussia had nothing left but such a conduct as might close the scene with glory, since there was so little a likelihood of his concluding the war with safety.

In the midst of these gloomy appearances, his inveterate and inflexible enemy, the empress of Russia, died, in the sixty-third year of her age, and the twenty-second of her

her reign. This princess was second daughter to Peter the Great, and a descendant not altogether unworthy of that illustrious founder of the Russian empire. She governed those vast dominions with more lenity than any of her predecessors; and perhaps carried this amiable disposition to an impolitic excess. She regulated and increased her finances; kept alive, and even improved, the discipline of her armies; and in all her transactions with the foreign states, and in the various faces which her politics assumed, she always supported the dignity and importance of her country at the highest point. For her private pleasures, indeed, she has been much censured; but as they were merely pleasures, and of such a nature, that sentiment had very little share in them, they had no great influence on her public conduct, which was always sufficiently manly and firm. The political interest of her country coincided with her personal animosity, in the war with Prussia, by which alone she could have any reasonable prospect of making such an establishment in Germany, as should give her a title to interfere in the affairs of the empire; an object, which had ever engrossed the attention and exercised the ingenuity of her father.

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She was succeeded on the throne by her nephew Charles-Peter-Ulric, a prince of the house of Holstein, who had been created by his aunt grand duke of Russia, and now assumed the sceptre under the name of Peter III. None but those who were intimately acquainted with the character and disposition of the new Czar, could have any reason to imagine, that he would abandon the system of his predecessor, which was certainly founded on the true interests of the country he governed. The king of Prussia himself seemed, for some time, to have entertained no great hopes from this change. The Czar had, however, on many occasions, discovered marks of esteem for the character of that monarch. He was a knight of the black eagle, of which order the king of Prussia is grand master. His Prussian majesty, however, could derive no great hopes from this circumstance. Nevertheless, with that air of pleasantry, which, even in his greatest misfortunes, never entirely forsook him, he said, in a letter to Mr. Mitchel, the British minister at the Russian court, "Is not this a very
" extraordinary knight, to feed eighty thou-
" sand men at my expence? He is the only
" one of my knights that takes that liberty ;
" if every knight of the garter did the
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“ same, your England, (England though it is) would be devoured by them, I beg you would endeavour to make my knight more tractable, and tell him it is against the institutes of the order, for a knight to eat up his grand master.”

The eyes of all Europe were now fixed upon the steps which the new Czar might take. With regard to the government of his country, nothing could be more popular and auspicious than his first measures. The earliest use he made of his absolute power, was to set the Russian nobility and gentry free, and to put them on the same footing with those of their rank in the other more moderate governments of Europe. Almost all the exiles were recalled to court, and among the rest the unfortunate count Biron, who, from a sovereign prince, had been reduced to the most wretched condition, in the most wretched country on the globe. He had been many years a peasant of Siberia, and is now once more become a sovereign prince. It is in these despotic governments we see the most striking excesses, and dismal reverses of fortune; in which one day a person is raised to something almost above man, and the next is, perhaps in a moment, degraded to the lowest station of humanity.

The

The new emperor proceeded, in his reformation, to abolish some severe and tyrannical jurisdictions, and extending the same benign disposition to all degrees of his subjects, he lessened the tax upon the salt, to the very great and universal relief of the poor.

Those beginnings gave the most favourable impressions of his domestic government: but Europe was principally concerned in his foreign politics; nor was it long before his dispositions to peace became apparent. What astonished the world most, was the high rate at which he valued this blessing. In a memorial which he caused to be delivered, on the twenty-third day of February, to the ministers of the allied courts, he declared, "that in order to the
 " establishment of peace, he was ready to
 " sacrifice all the conquests made by the
 " arms of Russia in this war, in hopes that
 " the allied courts would, on their part,
 " equally prefer the restoration of peace
 " and tranquillity to all the advantages
 " which they might expect from the con-
 " tinuance of the war, but which they
 " could not obtain but by a continuance of
 " the effusion of human blood."

The allies praised the disinterestedness, spirit, and humanity of this declaration;

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but recommended to his attention the fidelity to treaties, which constitutes a no less valuable part of the royal character, and a no less considerable branch of the duty of a monarch to his subjects. They shewed a disposition to imitate his desire for peace, but by no means to follow his example in purchasing it by a cession of all the advantages, which they had acquired, or hoped to acquire, by the war.

The Czar having thus far complied with decency, and being of a temper little fitted to wait the slow procedure of a joint negotiation, gave way to his ardent desires for peace, and to the sentiments of that extravagant admiration which he had conceived for the king of Prussia. A suspension of hostilities was concluded between them on the sixteenth of March; and it was followed, not long after, by a treaty of peace and alliance. Nothing was stipulated by the Czar in favour of his former confederates, whom he entirely abandoned. He even agreed to join his troops to those of the king of Prussia, to act against them. In a little time a Russian army was seen with one of Prussia, to drive out of Silesia those very Austrians, who had been a few months before brought into that province by the Russian arms.

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This was a miraculous revolution. Fortune, who had so long abandoned the king of Prussia to the resources of his genius, after having persecuted him for near five years, and overwhelmed him with the whole weight of her anger, at length made amends by a sudden turn, and did for him at one stroke, the only thing, by which he could possibly be saved.

Sweden, who, since she has recovered her liberty, has lost her political influence, and for a long time acted entirely under the direction of Russian councils, followed, on this, as on all other occasions, the example of the court of Petersburg, and on the twenty-second of May, signed a treaty of peace with the king of Prussia.

In order to account for whatever was not the result of mere personal character in this extraordinary revolution of politics in Russia, it will be necessary to take notice, once more, that the Czar Peter the third was duke of Holstein; and that the dukes of Holstein had pretensions to the duchy of Sleswick. These pretensions were given up by a treaty in 1732. But as the cession made by the house of Holstein in this treaty was the effect of necessity, it had been always apprehended, that she would make use of the first fair opportunity of re-assert-

ing her ancient rights. The Czar seized eagerly on the great one, which the possession of the whole Russian power afforded him, and he resolved to enter into an immediate war for this object, to which his predilection for his native country gave, in his eyes, a far greater importance than to all the conquests of his predecessor. As long as the war with the king of Prussia lasted, it was impossible that his designs against Denmark could be prosecuted with any hope of success. Wholly indifferent, therefore, to all others, and passionately fond of this object, as soon as he came to the throne, without any dispute or negociation, he offered the king of Prussia in his great distress every thing he could have hoped from a series of victories, and whilst he joined his arms to those of that monarch in Silesia, he caused an army to march towards Holstein.

Thus the peace with Russia, far from conducing to the general peace of Europe, did very little more than change the face of the war. It brought in new subjects of dispute, and new parties, and, by threatening Denmark, left not a single power in the North in a state of assured tranquillity.

The king of Denmark, though menaced by so formidable a power engaged in pursuit

suit of a favourite object, was not terrified into any mean concessions. He recruited his army, repaired his fortifications, and prepared for his defence, with temper and magnanimity. As money must be necessary for the services of so important a war; as his country could furnish no great supplies; and the borrowings in every part of Europe, together with the sudden invasion of his dominions, could enable him to form no sanguine hope of public credit; he turned his eyes towards the city of Hamburgh, which had grown rich by its industry and neutrality during the whole war, and by the number of wealthy individuals who had fled thither for refuge from the calamities, with which all the neighbouring countries had been afflicted.

His Danish majesty had always kept alive a claim of sovereignty over that city, which, however sounded, he had taken care to exercise whenever he found it convenient. The present appeared to him to be one of those conjunctures. Accordingly, without any previous notice, he appears with a strong army before Hamburgh, seizes the suburbs, and threatens the city with an immediate siege, if they did not immediately agree to a loan of one million of rixdollars. The magistrates of this trading city, unaccustomed

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customed to war, unprepared for defence, having no ally at hand, and dreading equally the neighbourhood of an ally, who should be able to protect them, prudently submitted, and furnished the king with such a supply as his affairs required.

While the king of Denmark took those bold and vigorous measures for the defence of his dominions, the affairs of his enemy were running fast into confusion. From the moment of the late Czar's accession to the throne of the Russias, something extraordinary was expected. His disposition seemed to lead him to make changes in every thing; and having set before him two great examples, that of the king of Prussia, and of his predecessor Peter the first, it was apprehended, that this vast empire was going once more, almost within the life of a man, to assume a new face; a circumstance, which could not fail of having a mighty influence on the affairs of Europe. Peter the third made more new regulations in Russia in a few weeks, than wise and cautious princes undertake in a long reign. It was to be feared, that his conduct proceeded rather from a rash and irregular turn of mind, and a spirit of innovation, than from any regular and well-digested plan, for

for the improvement of his extensive dominions. True it is, his first actions, on coming to the throne, were laudable, and seemed well calculated to acquire him the affections of his people. But if in some instances he consulted their interests, in many he shocked their prejudices; and he lost thereby that good opinion of his subjects, which is so useful on all occasions, but absolutely necessary for carrying such uncommon designs as his into execution.

The preference he so manifestly gave to the uncertain hope of inconsiderable conquest, in Holstein, over the solid and valuable possessions, which the fortune of his predecessor had left him, must have disgusted all the politicians of his country. His intimate connection with, and boundless admiration of that prince, with whom Russia had been, so lately, and so long, in a state of violent hostility, could not add to the opinion of his prudence. They thought he departed from his imperial dignity, in soliciting, with so much anxiety, a command in the Prussian service. When he received it, he dressed himself in the Prussian uniform, made a grand festival, and displayed all the marks of an immoderate and puerile satisfaction.

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He pushed his extravagance in this point so far, that he made preparations, in this immature state of his government, to quit Russia, and to go into Germany, in order to have an interview with that great monarch, whose genius, principles, and fortune, he so greatly admired.

Although this proceeding was, almost in every respect, extremely impolitic, it did not threaten such dangerous consequences, as the other steps which he took about the same time. The soldiery and the clergy are the great supports of all absolute rule; and they are certainly the last bodies, upon which a prince of this kind would chuse to exert any invidious act of authority. But the Czar was indiscreet enough, very early in his reign, highly to provoke both those bodies; the soldiery, by the manifest preference he gave to his Holstein guards, and to all the officers of that nation; and by the change he made in favour of the Prussian uniform to the exclusion of that, in which the Russians believed they had so often asserted the honour of their country, and gained many signal advantages over the troops, distinguished by those regimentals which were now preferred.

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These trifles had very important consequences ; but what he did in matters of religion, was still more dangerous. This prince had been educated a Lutheran ; and though he conformed to the Greek church, in order to qualify him for the succession, he never shewed much respect to that mode of religion, to the rules and doctrines of which his subjects had been always extremely attached. He seized upon the revenues of the ecclesiastics, whether monks or seculars, whether bishops or inferiors ; and, for compensation, allowed them some mean pension, in such a proportion as his fancy suggested. He even ventured to attack the beards of the clergy, which were no longer allowed to grow to their usual length ; an innovation, which, though seemingly trifling, was productive of the most fatal effects. He made likewise some regulations concerning the images and pictures in their churches, which gave them reason to apprehend his intention of accomplishing a total change in the system of religion, and introducing the doctrines of Luther.

While he was taking these measures to alienate the minds of his people in general, and especially of those bodies, with whom it was the most his interest to be well, he
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had not the good fortune to live in harmony with his own family. He had long slighted his consort, a princess of the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, a woman of a masculine temper, bold, politic, ambitious, and vindictive. He maintained an amorous correspondence with the countess of Woronzoff, neice to the chancellor of that name, and seemed attached to her with so strong a passion, as to occasion a suspicion of his intending to throw his empress into a monastery, and raise this lady to the throne of all the Russias. What seemed to confirm this suspicion, was his omitting formally to declare his son, the grand duke Paul Petrowitz, his successor. This omission, in a country where the succession is established and regular, would have been of no consequence: the punctual observance of such a ceremony would have betrayed some doubt of the title. But the nature of this government, as well as positive constitutions, had made it necessary in Russia, and the omission of it was certainly alarming.

That unfortunate prince having, in this manner, affronted his army, irritated his clergy, offended the nobility, and alienated his own family, without having left himself any firm ground of authority, in personal esteem, or national prejudices, proceeded with

with his usual precipitation to new changes. In the mean time a most dangerous conspiracy was forming against him. The cruel punishments, inflicted in Russia on state criminals, tend only the more to harden the minds of men already fierce and obdurate, and seldom deter them from the most desperate undertakings. Rosamouski, Hetman or chief of the Cossacks, a person of importance by that command, Panin, governor of the great duke Paul, marshal Buttorlin, the chamberlain Teplow, the attorney-general Glebow, baron Orlov, major of the guards, and many other of the great officers and first nobility of the empire, engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone the Czar, who was now universally hated; and, what was more fatal to him, universally despised.

They assured themselves that their project could not be disagreeable to the empress, whose conduct had always been the very reverse of that of her consort. This princess, finding that the affections of her husband were irrecoverably alienated, endeavoured to set up a separate and independent interest in her own favour, and for asserting the rights of her son. She therefore assiduously cultivated the affections of the Russian nation, and paid a respect to their

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manners and religion; in the same degree as her husband seemed to condemn both.

So ill was the Czar served, that this conspiracy was grown general, without his receiving the least notice of it; and he remained in perfect security, while the senate and the clergy were assembled to pass the sentence of his deposition. At this time the empress and he were both absent from the capital at different country seats. The empress was no sooner informed that the design was ripe for execution, than she got on horseback, and repaired with all possible speed to Petersburg. She immediately harangued the guards, who cheerfully and unanimously declared in her favour, and proclaimed her empress of Russia, independently of her husband. She then addressed herself to the clergy, and the chief of the nobility, who applauded her resolution; and all orders immediately took the oath of allegiance to her as sole empress. No sooner was she acknowledged in this manner, than, without losing a moment's time, she marched from Petersburg towards the emperor, at the head of a body of troops.

This prince was indulging himself in indolent amusements, and lulled in the most profound security at a house of pleasure,
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called Oraniebaum, on the sea shore, when a soldier brought him an account that his kingdom was taken away from him.

Astonished, and wholly unprepared for this event, he was some time senseless, and intirely at a loss what part to take. When finally aroused from this trance by the approaching danger, his first resolution was to defend the place with his Holstein guards; but, though satisfied of their attachment, he doubted their strength, and he knew it was in vain to hope for any effort in his favour from the Russians.

Nothing then remained but flight, by which he might escape to Holstein, and wait some favourable turn of fortune. This late lord of powerful fleets and armies embarked in a small vessel, with a few attendants, and rowed towards Cronstadt; but he had not proceeded very far, when he was informed that this fortress was in the hands of his enemies, and that every avenue for escape was shut against him. Dejected and desponding he returned to Oraniebaum. After some short and tumultuous deliberation, he resolved to abandon all thoughts of defence, and to throw himself on the compassion of the empress.

On her march she met his messengers, who brought letters containing a renuncia-

tion of the empire, and stipulating no other terms than leave to return to Holstein, and the satisfaction of taking with him, as the companions of his retreat, the countess of Woronzoff and one single friend.

Reasons of state could not permit the empress to consent to the first of those terms; and the last she considered as an insult on her honour. His terms were rejected; and he was required to sign an unconditional resignation of his crown, according to a form that was prepared for him. Not satisfied with depriving him of his crown, they even resolved to make him the murderer of his own reputation; and this unfortunate prince, moved with the vain hope of life, signed a paper, declaring his conviction of his inability to govern the empire, either as a sovereign, or in any other capacity, and his sense of the distress, in which his continuing at the head of affairs would inevitably involve it. After he had signed this abdication, he gave up his sword, and was conducted to prison, where, in a short time, but according to what had been universally expected, he died. The disorder, which killed him, was called an hemorrhoidal cholic.

Thus was a revolution of such immense importance effected in a single day, and with-

without shedding a single drop of blood. The unfortunate emperor enjoyed the power of which he had made so imprudent and impolitic an use, no longer than six months. His consort, without any hereditary title, is sovereign mistress of the Russian empire; and the most absolute power on earth is now held by an elective monarch.

Immediately after this revolution a number of manifestoes appeared, in which the conduct of the late emperor was condemned, the weakness of his personal character exposed, and designs of the blackest nature, even that of murdering his consort, attributed to him. These manifestoes were at the same time replete with the strongest declarations of affection from the empress to the people of Russia, of regard to their interests, and of attachment to their religion; and they were all filled with such unaffected and fervent strains of piety, as must have been extremely edifying to those who were acquainted with the religious disposition of the empress, her moderate and unambitious temper, and particularly her innocence as to the death of her husband, which, yet, the *malicious* and *incredulous* part of the world obstinately persisted in laying to her charge.

Whatever truth there might be in these surmises, certain it is that nothing could be

more prudent and circumspect than the conduct of the empress. In almost every respect it was the very reverse of that of her husband. She dismissed all foreigners from her confidence and service ; she sent away the Holstein guards, and chose Russian, whose ancient uniform was revived with new lustre, the empress herself frequently condescending to appear in it. The clergy were restored to the possession of their revenues and their beards. She conferred all the great posts of the empire on native Russians, and entirely threw herself on the affections of that people, to whom she owed her elevation.

This great change in the government of Russia, it was universally feared, would be followed by a total change of system with regard to foreign affairs. The peace and alliance with the king of Prussia were very unpopular measures in Muscovy ; nor was it probable that the close and intimate connection, which had subsisted between that prince and the late Czar, would greatly recommend him to the successor. And as it was imagined, that this revolution must have been, in a great degree, owing to the machinations of those courts, whom the Czar had provoked by withdrawing from their alliance, there was the greater reason to apprehend,

prehend, that the power, which was now set up, would be exerted in their favour.

There were also great advantages on the side of Russia, if the empress should not hold the peace, concluded by her late husband, to be binding on her, as none of the conquests were at this time evacuated. In a word, every thing seemed to conspire towards replunging the king of Prussia into the abyss of his former distresses, after he had emerged from them only for such a time, and in such a manner, as to make the renewal of them more bitter and insupportable.

Fortunately, however, for this wonderful man, the empress, who had come to the Russian throne in the manner we have related, could not look upon herself as sufficiently secure to undertake again a war of so much importance as that which had just been concluded. It was necessary, for some time at least, that she should confine her attention solely to her own safety. For this purpose it was expedient to collect, within itself, all the force of the empire, in order to oppose it to the designs of the many malecontents, with which that empire always abounds, and who, though not attached to the interests of the late czar, and little inclined to revenge his fate, would find now both

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both inducement and opportunity for raising troubles and attempting new changes. Very plausible pretences for such attempts existed from the time of Peter the Great, who, while he improved and strengthened his kingdom, left in it, at the same time, the seeds of civil wars and revolutions.

These considerations induced the Czarina, however unwillingly, to continue so much of the system of her predecessor, as coincided with her situation. She therefore declared to the king of Prussia's ministers, that she was resolved to observe inviolably, in all points, the perpetual peace concluded under the preceding reign; but that, nevertheless, she had thought proper to bring back to Russia, by the nearest roads, all her troops, in Silesia, Prussia, and Pomerania.

This moderation was not owing to the critical situation alone of the Czarina: the prudent behaviour of his Prussian majesty, during the time of his connection with the late Czar, contributed likewise, in a great measure, to reconcile to him the mind of this empress, and to perpetuate something like the same friendship, with interests so very different. The Russian senate, flaming with resentment against this monarch, and against their late sovereign; and the empress, full of suspicion, that the conduct of the
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latter might have been influenced by the councils of the former, searched eagerly, among the papers of the late emperor, for elucidation or proofs of this point. They found, indeed, many letters from the king of Prussia; but in a strain absolutely different from what they apprehended. The king of Prussia had, as far as prudence would admit, kept a reserve and distance in regard to the rash advances of this unhappy ally. Too experienced to be carried away by his inconsiderate impetuosity, he gave him much salutary, though fruitless, advice. He counselled him to undertake nothing against the empress his consort; to desist from the war with Denmark; to attempt no changes in the religion and fundamental laws of the country; and to lay aside all thoughts of coming into Germany.

On hearing these letters read, the empress is said to have burst into tears of gratitude, and made, in consequence, the strongest declarations in favour of this prince. Nor were they without effect. Orders had been given with relation to Prussia, which threatened a renewal of hostilities; but these were soon countermanded. The army of the Russians was, indeed, separated from that of Prussia; but all the im-

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important places, which the Russians had, with so much bloodshed, and through so many difficulties, acquired, and which gave them the command of every thing else that remained to the king, were instantly restored. An immediate end was likewise put to the war between Prussia and Denmark; and every thing in relation to Holstein replaced upon its former footing.

Having thus given a brief, and, we hope, a faithful account of the late surprising revolution in Russia, we shall now proceed to relate the transactions of the war as it was carried on in Germany.

In the beginning of the year, the Austrian and Prussian armies continued very quiet in their winter quarters: but prince Henry, who conducted the troops in Saxony, extended his forces, in January, by driving the Imperial army to a greater distance, and occupying Naumberg, Zeitz, Altenburg, and Gera. On the other hand, the imperial and Saxon troops dislodged the Prussians in February, from the post of Larmach, and destroyed the magazine which had been transported thither from Magdeburg. In the beginning of May, this active prince suddenly crossing the Mulda in three columns, at Roswin, Dolbeling, and

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Lehnig, attacked the left wing of the Imperial and Austrian army; on which occasion, general Zetwitz was taken with twelve officers, fifteen hundred men, and three pieces of cannon. After this exploit, the prince took possession of Freyberg, where he found a considerable magazine. In the beginning of June, an attempt was made upon his out posts by the Austrians, who had been reinforced for that purpose; but they were repulsed with considerable loss.

About the same time the king of Prussia, assembled the main body of his army in the neighbourhood of Breslau; while that of the Austrians, under count Daun, occupied several strong eminences, that enabled him to communicate with Schweidnitz, which was considered as the king's chief object.

Towards the latter end of June, the Russian troops under general Czernichew, passing the Oder, joined the Prussian army, in consequence of the late treaty between the king and the Czar Peter. Thus reinforced, his majesty took possession of the height of Sackwitz; and this motion constrained count Daun to withdraw in the night to the hills of Kuntzendorff. The king continued to advance, and drove the Austrians from several hills; but his attack upon the hill of Engel, defended by general Bren-

Brentano, proved ineffectual. Count Daun however, thought proper to decamp from Kuntzendorff, and take post at Tanhausen, in order to secure his magazine at Friedland, and maintain his communication with Bohemia, into which the Prussian general Weid actually penetrated with a detachment, as far as Weisse. Marshal Daun no sooner abandoned the hills of Kuntzendorff, than they, together with the heights of Ziesken and Justenstein, were occupied by the Prussian forces. In the midst of these transactions, many skirmishes were fought with various success, by detached parties, which traversed the open country in Austria, Silesia, and Moravia, as well as in Bohemia.

The king of Prussia did not long enjoy the assistance of his new allies. The revolution in Russia was no sooner effected, than orders arrived in the allied camp from Petersburg for the Russians to separate themselves from his army, and return immediately to their own country. The king, without being confounded by this sudden event, and instead of slackening his efforts on account of this desertion, resolved to fall with vigour, and without delay, upon marschal Daun, and to attack him before the news of this change could reach him. Since
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he could no longer profit by the arms of the Russians, he endeavoured to profit at least by their appearance in his camp. The very next day, therefore, he attacked the Austrian army, whose right wing occupied the heights of Buckersdorff, drove them from that eminence, and from some villages where they were advantageously posted. The success was not owing only to the spirit of the actual attack, but to an apprehension of the Austrians, that the whole united army of the Prussians and Muscovites was on the point of engaging them. The king of Prussia made an use of those allies, in the moment they deserted him.

This lively attack was made with the loss of only three hundred men on the side of the Prussians; the number of the Austrians killed is not known. The prisoners amounted to one thousand; and fourteen pieces of cannon were taken. It was indeed no more than an affair of posts; but its consequences were important; for the communication of the Imperialists with Schweidnitz was now entirely and finally cut off: they could not attempt any thing considerable for the relief of that place. Prince Henry held them in continual alarm for Bohemia; and a great part of their attention, and no small part of their forces, were kept constantly

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engaged on that side. The king of Prussia, having thus pushed back marechal Daun, invested Schweidnitz, and laid siege to that important fortress before his face. In the night between the seventh and eighth of August, the trenches were opened, and the operations of the siege carried on with such vigour, that by the fourteenth, nine batteries played against the town. Schweidnitz was undoubtedly strong, both by nature and art, and moreover defended by a garrison of nine thousand men, who exerted themselves with courage and activity: but such was the determined resolution of the besieger, and so formidable was the provision he had made for this enterprize, that the Austrian general thought it necessary to make some bold attempt to disturb him in his operations. The Prussian infantry were encamped on the heights behind Schweidnitz. The cavalry formed a chain in the plains of Keintzerdörff, extending to a detached corps, under the prince of Wirtemberg, so situated as to prevent any interruption from the county of Glatz; and the prince of Bevern commanded a strong body advantageously posted near Cossel.

These dispositions were made to protect the convoys, as well as to frustrate any attempts which might be made for the relief

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of Schweidnitz. On the sixteenth day of August, the Austrian generals Laudohn, O'Donnel, and Beck, were detached with thirty-three battalions, and eighteen regiments of cavalry, to attack the post of the prince of Bevern, and they executed their orders with great celerity and resolution; but the prince, being upon his guard, maintained his ground without flinching, until the king arrived in person, with eight battalions of infantry, and a strong body of dragoons and hussars. These falling upon the Austrian cavalry, soon routed them with considerable slaughter; upon which Laudohn desisted from his attack, and retreated towards Silberberg, with the loss of two thousand men killed or taken by the enemy.

After this victory the king returned to the siege, which he prosecuted with redoubled vigour; while general Guasco, who commanded the garrison, with the assistance of two able engineers, left no step untaken which could retard his progress. Repeated sallies were made with considerable effect; mines were sprung, breaches repaired, and the fire from the ramparts was maintained with great spirit and perseverance. Count Daun found it impracticable to take any effectual measures for the relief

of this fortress; yet in Saxony, the Imperial and Austrian troops under general Had-dick, by three successive attacks upon the Prussian posts, compelled prince Henry to abandon Zwickau, Chemnitz, and Wils-druff. Encouraged by this gleam of suc-cess, he made an attempt upon the front of the prince's army; but met with a severe repulse.

In the night, between the eighth and ninth of October, the besiegers of Schweidnitz sprung a mine; in consequence of which, great part of the wall was thrown into the ditch, and a disposition was made for a general assault. In this emergency general Guasco, considering it would be madness any longer to think of resistance, ordered the chamade to be beat, and surrendered him-self and his garrison, to the number of eight thousand men, prisoners of war. This siege is said to have lasted the longer, as the attack was conducted, and the defence made, by two engineers, who had written on the attack and defence of places; and they were now practically engaged to prove the superiority of their several systems.

The king, having taken possession of this fortress, which had four times changed mas-ters since the commencement of the war, sent a strong reinforcement to his brother
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in Saxony, and returned to his former quarters at Peterſwald. Before this reinforcement arrived, the prince of Stolberg and general Haddick attacked the Pruſſian general Belling, who was poſted in the wood of Rats, from whence he was diſlodged after two ſucceſſive actions, in which a great number were ſlain on both ſides. The Pruſſians, after a moſt obſtinate defence, were not only driven from the wood, but alſo compelled to abandon Freyberg, with the loſs of nine pieces of cannon, ſeven colours, a conſiderable quantity of ſtores, and about a thouſand men taken priſoners, excluſive of thoſe who were killed in the action. The victors having taken poſſeſſion of Freyberg, general Haddick repaired to Dresden

Their triumph was of no long continuance. On the twenty-ninth day of October, prince Henry of Pruſſia, even before the arrival of the reinforcement from Sileſia, attacked the Imperial and Auſtrian forces under the command of prince Stolberg. The action began at day-break, and laſted till two in the afternoon, when the enemy being thrown into irreparable diſorder, abandoned the field of battle and the town of Freyberg, with the loſs of five thouſand priſoners, thirty cannon, and many colours

and standards. They withdrew to Plauen, complaining that they were betrayed by the perfidy of a superior officer, who had, during the whole campaign, discovered their dispositions to the Prussian general. He was at last detected by an intercepted letter, directed to general Kleist, and conveyed under a strong guard from Dippoldeswalde to Dresden. In the beginning of November, the king of Prussia joined his brother in Saxony, leaving a strong garrison in Schweidnitz, under the command of major-general Knoblock, and his army in Silesia, to the conduct of the prince of Bevern, whose camp formed a chain on the mountains from Steinseiffendorff to Borsdorff, while part of the cavalry encamped on the plain. General Werner was detached with a small corps into the Upper Silesia. As for marshal Daun, he sent a large detachment into the same country, and reinforced the Austrian troops in Saxony, he himself remaining at Scharffnick, in the county of Glatz. Immediately after the victory at Freyberg, a detachment of Prussians, under the command of general Kleist, made an incursion into Bohemia, laying waste the country to the very gates of Prague, and destroyed several Austrian magazines of great value.

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The court of Vienna, alarmed by the success of this partisan, was glad to agree to a suspension of hostilities, proposed by the king of Prussia, for the respective armies in Silesia, to continue in force during the winter. This being accordingly concluded, the Austrian and Imperial troops retired into their winter quarters, in hope of enjoying some repose, which, however, was of a very short duration.

General Kleist immediately advanced at the head of a strong body of forces into Franconia, where he obliged a great number of men to enlist in the king's service, and laid the whole country under exorbitant contributions. From the city of Nuremberg alone, they are said to have exacted to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The king, being resolved on these measures, had declared by his minister to the diet assembled at Ratisbon, that as all his former remonstrances to the states of the empire had produced no effect, he was determined to employ more effectual means to make them recall their troops from the Austrian army : that he had ordered one body of his forces to enter Franconia ; another to take the route of Suabia, and a third to penetrate into Bavaria : that they should every where conduct themselves according to the

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the exigencies of war: but that the diet of the empire should not be disturbed. It has been supposed, that, in these incursions, the Prussians raised a sum equal to the annual subsidy, which had formerly been paid by Great-Britain to their sovereign.

In Westphalia the war was prosecuted with great spirit and activity. The design of the enemy was to keep possession of Hesse, and extend their conquests into the electorate of Hanover, where they were still masters of Goettingen, which they had been at great pains and expence to fortify. The business of prince Ferdinand was to stop their progress, and if possible drive them back to the banks of the Mayne.

In the beginning of March, before the armies began their operations, a detachment of four thousand men from the French garrison of Goettingen, made a forced march to the posts of Gittel and Kahlfeldt, in hope of surprising the east chain of the allied cantonments; but the troops withdrew from these places so seasonably, that the enemy could only make a small impression on their rear, and next day returned to their quarters. Immediately after this attempt, the east chain of the allies was strengthened by a reinforcement of three thousand men, who took post at Eimbeck.

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In April, general Luckner, a famous Hanoverian partisan, gained a considerable advantage over the marquis de Lortange, who had marched out of Goettingen, at the head of eighteen hundred horse and two thousand infantry, to intercept the other in one of his excursions: but Luckner, being apprized of his design, procured a strong reinforcement of horse, with which he attacked the marquis unexpectedly, and obliged him to retire into Goettingen with great precipitation and no small loss. About the same time major Witzingerode, commander of the Hessian hussars, made a party of French irregulars prisoners at Eichsfeld. In the course of the same month, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, at the head of a strong detachment, with a train of artillery, laid siege to the castle of Arensberg, situated on one of the heads of the Roer, which the French had occupied, in order to maintain a communication between their forces on the Rhine, and those they had upon the Weser. In a few hours after the batteries of the besiegers began to play, the castle was set on fire, and the flames raged with such violence, that Monsieur de Muret, with his garrison of two hundred and thirty men, were obliged to leap over the walls, and surrender at discretion.

cretion. After this exploit, the prince made a progress as far as Elvervelt and Solingen, in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorp, and met with considerable success in levying recruits and contributions.

The French generals, Soubise and d'Étrées, arriving at Franckfort in April, assembled their forces in May, on the banks of the Weser, while the prince of Condé conducted a separate army at Dusseldorp, on the Lower Rhine. Prince Ferdinand, with the main body of the allies, lay encamped behind the Dymel, to make head against the two marshals; the hereditary prince was posted with a considerable corps, in the bishopric of Munster, to observe the motions of the prince of Condé; and general Luckner, with a third detachment, encamped near Eimbecke on the Leine, to watch prince Xavier of Saxony, who had taken post with a corps de-reserve, between the river Werra and the town of Gottingen. The French camp of the marshals being situated between Graebenstein and Meimbrex-en, prince Ferdinand made a disposition for attacking them on the twenty-fourth day of June; and the plan was immediately put in execution. General Luckner, leaving his Hessian hussars to amuse prince Xavier and conceal his route, set out from Hollenstadt on

on the twenty-third in the morning, crossed the Weser in the evening, and by three o'clock next morning arrived between Mariendorff and Udenhausen. At four, general Sporcken passed the Dymel at Sielem, with twelve battalions of Hanoverians, and part of the cavalry of the left wing, and advanced between Nombrexen and Udenhausen, with a view to fall upon the enemy's flank at Carlsdorff, while Luckner should attack them in the rear. At the same time prince Ferdinand, passing the river with twelve British battalions, eleven of the Brunswic troops, eight regiments of Hessians, with the English cavalry, and part of the German horse of the left wing, drew them up, in order, behind the ponds of Kasse. The vanguard on the left was composed of the piquets of the army, and that on the right of the chasseurs of the English and German infantry, commanded by lord Frederick Cavendish, and Freytag's Hanoverian chasseurs, who had orders to occupy the mountain of Langenberg. The marquis of Granby, who conducted the body of the reserve, crossed the Dymel at Warburg, and proceeded by Zieremberg and Zieberhausen, to an eminence opposite to Furstenwalde, in order to fall upon the left wing of the enemy. These preparations were

were made with so much judgment, celerity, and good order, that the French had not perceived the approach of the allies, when they found themselves attacked with infinite impetuosity in front, flank, and rear. Confounded at this unexpected assault, they thought of nothing but a retreat, which they immediately began, and which, considering the ardour with which they were attacked, would in all probability have ended in a total route, had not Mr. de Stainville, at the head of a chosen body, sacrificed them to the safety of the army. This gallant officer threw himself into the woods of Wilhemstahl, with the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, the regiment of Aquitaine, and some other troops, that constituted the flower of the French infantry. With these he made a noble stand, effectually covering the retreat of the mareschals, who retired under the cannon of Cassel, and part of their forces passed the Fulda in the utmost precipitation. Lord Granby attacked the troops of Stainville with his usual impetuosity; and the whole body was either killed or taken, except two battalions that found means to escape. Upon this occasion the number of prisoners amounted to two thousand seven hundred and fifty, including one hundred and sixty-

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two officers, together with some standards and colours; while the loss of the victors did not exceed three hundred men, and no British officer of distinction lost his life, except colonel Townshend, who had behaved with great gallantry in this and several other actions since the commencement of the war.

Every thing in the conduct of prince Ferdinand appears the effect of a well-digested plan; and one great action completed always helps to disclose a series of bold, masterly, and connected designs.

While the French army lay in their strong camp, under the cannon of Cassel, prince Ferdinand determined, if possible, to cut off their communication with Franckfort, which was at present preserved by Mr. de Rochambeau. who had occupied a strong post near Imburg, with a body of horse and some brigades of infantry. The marquis of Granby and lord Frederick Cavendish advanced to dislodge him at the head of the British grenadiers, two regiments of English cavalry, four Hanoverian squadrons, the chasseurs of the infantry, and the hussars of Baner and Riedesel. The enemy beginning to retreat as they approached, the marquis ordered his horse to attack their rear, and this service was gallantly per-

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formed by the regiment of blues and Elliot's dragoons, led on by the colonels Hervey and Erskine : but the French cavalry suddenly facing about, and falling upon them sword in hand, with great resolution, they must have been overpowered by superior numbers, had not the infantry come up to their assistance. Then the French cavalry retired, and were hard pressed by the British grenadiers and Highlanders ; so that they must have been entirely routed, had not they been supported by their infantry, which had taken post in a hollow way. At length they accomplished their retreat, with the loss of about four hundred men ; while the hussars of Bauer and Riedesel, advancing to Rothemburg, set fire to a considerable magazine which the enemy had there collected.

In the month of July, prince Ferdinand formed a design of attacking the French marshals in their camp at Melsungen, to which place they had withdrawn in order to maintain their communication with Franckfort, and to facilitate their junction with the prince de Condé, who had orders to advance from the Lower Rhine for that purpose. The general of the allied army, having made an excellent disposition for attacking the enemy, crossed the Eder on
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MARQUIS of GRANBY.



J. Hallett sculp.

Engrav'd for Peder's History of England

the twenty fifth, and joined the marquis of Granby on the heights of Falkenberg: but, examining the situation of the enemy, he found them too advantageously posted to attack them with any prospect of success. Observing, however, that there were signs of confusion among them, he advanced in columns, and forming at eight in the evening, began to cannonade their camp. At night he retired and repassed the rivers Schwalm and Eder, leaving the marquis on the heights of Falkenberg. At the same time the enemy crossed the Fulda, and leaving a body of troops under Mr. de Guerchy, opposite to the camp which they abandoned, they withdrew towards Cassel, while the marquis of Granby took possession of the post of Melsungen. Thus their communication with Franckfort seemed to be once more cut off. Their conduct at this period appears to have been equally imprudent and irresolute. They sustained a new check in the misfortune of Mr. de Stainville, who, advancing with four regiments of dragoons towards Rothenburn, fell into an ambuscade at Morschen, where his troops were routed and dispersed by a body of troops, under the command of general Freytag. They now relinquished Goettingen, after having destroyed the fortifications of the

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place, which they themselves had erected at a very great expence. They sent repeated orders to the prince of Condé, to join them without delay; and, in the mean time, secured themselves in a strong camp on the banks of the Fulda; while prince Ferdinand laid bridges over that river, as if he intended to seize the first opportunity of hazarding another battle.

On the sixteenth of July, the prince of Condé began his march from Coesfeldt, in order to join the mareschals, and passed the Lippe at Halteren; but was obliged to take a large circuit, in which he was constantly followed by the hereditary prince of Brunswic, at the head of a strong body detached from the allied army.

On the thirtieth day of August, being informed that a large body of the enemy were on their march to join the prince of Condé on the heights of Johannelberg, he determined to attack him before the junction could be effected. At first his success was answerable to his own expectations, and the courage of his troops. He drove the enemy entirely from the high grounds into the plain; but while he pursued his advantage, the body he attacked was reinforced by the main army. The action, which began so favourably for the allies, ended

ended in a defeat. They lost about three thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The hereditary prince, who had, through the whole action, made the the most powerful efforts, and exposed himself to the greatest dangers, received a wound from a musket-ball in his hip-bone, from which his life was, for a long time, doubtful, and his recovery lingering and tedious. Whilst his life continued in danger, the concern was universal, and common to both armies; both taking an interest in the preservation of a prince, as much endeared by his humanity, as admired for his valour and military genius.

A victory of the greatest importance could not have more fully displayed the superiority of prince Ferdinand's capacity, in the conduct of a war, than his measures after this defeat. The French were not suffered to derive the smallest advantage from their victory; nor did the allies lose a foot of ground.

As prince Ferdinand seemed to have a design upon Cassel, where the French marshals had left general Diesbach with a numerous garrison; the prince of Condé attempted to open march-routes towards Frankberg, on the Eder, through which he intended to turn the right of the allied

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army, passing by the country of Waldeck. Through these very roads prince Ferdinand advanced to Wetter, which was abandoned by the French garrison, and the prince of Condé was obliged to pass the Lahné. Then the allied army proceeded to the Ohme, and took possession of the camp at Kirchayne, extending to Ernesthausen, while general Luckner occupied Frankenberg on the Upper Eder. The French mareschals having endeavoured, in vain, to interrupt his march, between Horloff and Ohme, crossed the Lahné in the neighbourhood of Giessen, and encamped near Marburg: the prince of Condé took post at Gosseln, and general Levis at Wetter: but this last was dislodged, and his place occupied by a detachment under the generals Luckner and Conway. Many posts were disputed on both sides with uncommon resolution. The general of the allies had determined to undertake the siege of Cassel; and the enemy made repeated efforts to throw fresh supplies into the place; but they were effectually prevented by the disposition of his forces.

Part of the French army, under the generals de Castrees and Saarsfeldt, was posted on one side of the Ohme; and on the other, opposite to them, was a strong detachment.

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 marquis of Granby and general Zastrow, in
 the neighbourhood of the castle of Amene-
 bourg, which the allies furnished with a
 garrison of about seven hundred men, un-
 der the conduct of captain Cruse. The
 enemy resolved to make themselves masters
 of this fortress; and, in order to amuse the
 allies, attacked a post which they occupied
 at the Brucker-muhl, for the defence of a
 bridge over the Ohme. It was defended
 by a detachment of two hundred men, the
 greatest part of whom were posted in a small
 redoubt they had raised for the purpose.
 On the twenty-first day of September,
 about six in the morning, the weather be-
 ing extremely foggy, the enemy attacked
 the post at the Brucker-muhl with musque-
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 stationed a body of horse and infantry on the
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ammunition. The enemy continuing to throw fresh troops into a small work, which they had beyond the bridge, and to bring up more cannon; prince Ferdinand also reinforced his artillery with six large cannon, and three howitzers from the army; and four Hessian battalions advanced to support those who were engaged. Both sides fought with the most determined resolution, and a prodigious fire of artillery and small arms was maintained for fifteen hours, without intermission; yet no attempt was made on either side to pass the bridge. At length the darkness put an end to the action, which cost the allies about six hundred men in killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was much more considerable.

They likewise began to detach some parties on the right and left of the allied army, in order to open their communication with Cassel; but all their efforts were rendered ineffectual by the vigilance and activity of the allied generals, who obtained several advantages over them, between the twenty-seventh of September and the first day of October, when prince Ferdinand's quarters were still at Kerchayn, his army extending on the right to Watz and on the left, behind Merlan.

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of France had their right at Merlan, and their left at Caldern. This was the period at which the siege of Cassel was undertaken. The trenches were opened on the sixteenth day of October; and the operations prosecuted with such vigour, that, notwithstanding the activity and resolution of a very numerous garrison, commanded by the baron de Diesbach, they were obliged to capitulate on the first day of November, and marched out with all the honours of war. Prince Ferdinand intended to have finished his operations with the siege of Ziegenhayn, which was the only place in Hesse now possessed by a French garrison; but his preparations were interrupted by the cessation of arms, which took place immediately after the signing of the preliminaries of the peace between France and Great-Britain.

This campaign, though not distinguished by any great decisive victory, was not less honourable, than any of the former, to the commander or the troops. A connected series of judicious and spirited operations produced all the effects, which could have been proposed from a single and brilliant stroke. At this time, the French, after having, for six years, exerted almost the whole undivided strength of their monarchy upon this

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this single object, were, in the end, very little more advanced, than they were the day they first set their foot in Germany. The possession of three or four poor unimportant places was all they had purchased by many millions of treasure expended, and possibly near two hundred thousand lives thrown away. The whole body of the allies acquired great and just glory in this war; but the English had all along the post of honour, and obtained the highest reputation. As to their commander, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, having begun his operations almost without an army, having continued the war with an army always inferior in numbers, having experienced every variety of fortune, his capacity and his firmness carried him with credit through all; and enabled him to conclude the war with a triumphant superiority. He may now enjoy, in the honourable repose, which his exploits have purchased for himself and his country, the best of rewards, the consciousness of having merited and obtained the approbation of the public. Posterity will consider him as the deliverer of Germany.

Having now concluded our account of the transactions of the war on the continent of Europe, we shall next attend the progress
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of the British arms in the East and West-Indies. We have already observed, that, in the beginning of March, an armament had sailed from Portsmouth under the command of the earl of Albemarle and Sir George Pocock; and that, according to the general opinion, it was destined to act against the chief Spanish settlement on the island of Cuba. On the twenty-seventh day of May they were joined off Cape Nicholas, on the northermost point of Hispaniola, by a detachment of the fleet from Martinico, under Sir James Douglas; and, in consequence of this junction, their whole force amounted to nineteen sail of the line, eighteen smaller ships of war, and about one hundred and fifty transports, having on board about ten thousand land-forces and marines. A supply of four thousand men had been ordered from New York, and was expected to join them very near as early as they could be supposed able to commence their operations.

The admiral, having determined to take the nearest course through the old straits of Bahama; used every possible precaution, and chose the most skilful pilots for conducting the fleet through that difficult and dangerous passage, which lies along the north side of Cuba. He was favoured with a fair wind
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and good weather, which enabled him to perform this task in about ten days, without accident or danger; and, on the sixth day of July, he lay to, about five leagues to the eastward of the Havanna, after having taken a Spanish frigate and a store-ship in the passage. Having given directions to the masters of the transports, with respect to the landing of the forces, and left commodore Keppel to superintend this service, with six sail of the line and some frigates, he bore away with the rest of the fleet, and ran down off the harbour, where he descried twelve Spanish ships of the line, with several trading vessels. Next morning he disposed his marines in boats, and made a shew of landing about four miles to the westward of the Havanna; while the earl of Albemarle landed with the whole army, between the rivers Boca-nao and Coxemar, about six miles to the eastward of the Moro Castle, which was the enemy's chief fortress for the defence of the town and harbour. A body of Spaniards appeared on the shore; but, some sloops being ordered in to scour the beach and the woods with their cannon, the troops not only landed, but also passed the river Coxemar, without opposition. On the tenth, colonel Carleton drove the enemy from a small redoubt on the top of the hill.

Hill Cavannos, which overlooked the Moro; and there a post was established: at the same time, three bomb-vessels being anchored in shore, began to throw shells into the town, under cover of the ships Stirling Castle and Echo. Though this attack of the English was altogether unexpected, the place being strongly fortified and well supplied, preparations were instantly made for a vigorous defence, by Don Juan de Prado, governor of the city, and the marquis del Real, commodore of the shipping, assisted by the counsels and experience of the viceroy of Peru and the governor of Carthagena, who happened to be at the Havanna, in their way to or from their respective governments. By the twelfth, they had sunk three of their capital ships in the mouth of the harbour; so as entirely to block up the channel. The admiral ordered four ships of the line to cruise in the Offing; and, with the rest of his Squadron, anchored off Chorera river, four miles to the westward of the Havanna, where there was plenty of wood and fresh water. He complied with the request of lord Albemarle, he landed eight hundred marines, formed into two battalions, under the majors Campbell and Collins, who encamped on this side, and were reinforced from the other side by a detachment of twelve hundred.

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dred men, under the command of colonel Howe. This step was taken in order to secure a footing on both quarters of the town, and distract the enemy's attention, so as to weaken the defence of the Moro, which commanded the town, and against which therefore the earl of Albemarle had determined to direct his chief operations. He was encamped in the woods between the river Coxemar and the Moro, leaving a corps at Guana-macoa, under the command of lieutenant-general Elliot, to guard the avenues on that side, and preserve his communication with the country, which, it was hoped, would supply the troops with water, vegetables, and fresh provision. The attack of the Moro was conducted by major-general Keppel, brother to the earl of Albemarle; and the chief engineer was Mr. Mackellar, who had discovered uncommon abilities at the siege of Louisbourg, and on many other other occasions both in this and the last war.

Fascines, stores, and artillery, being conveyed from the ships with great expedition by the seamen, the engineers began to erect batteries of bombs and cannon, while a body of pioneers were employed to cut parallels in the woods, and form a line with fascines, to protect the guards from the fire of
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the enemy, which began to be very troublesome. On the twenty ninth, about one thousand chosen men of the enemy, with a detachment of armed negroes and mulattoes, landed in two divisions to the right and left of the Moro, in order to demolish the works of the besiegers: but they were repulsed by the piquets and advanced posts, and retreated in great disorder, with the loss of two hundred men, killed or taken.

On the first day of July, the besiegers opened two batteries of cannon, so that their whole fire now proceeded from twelve battering cannon, six large mortars, three small ones, and twenty-six royals. The enemy had seventeen pieces of artillery, and one mortar, mounted on the front attacked: but their fire was neither so vigorously plied, nor so well directed as that of the assailants. Indeed, their attention was this day divided for about three hours, in consequence of an attack made upon the north-east face, by three ships of the line, the Cambridge, Dragon, and Marlborough, commanded by the captains Goostrey, Hervey, and Burnet, who maintained a close cannonade, though with little effect: for the Moro was situated too high to be much affected by their artillery. Their rigging was considerably damaged, and a good num-

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ber of their men killed, including captain Goostrey, who fell in the beginning of the engagement. His place was supplied by captain Lindsay of the Trent, a brave officer, who behaved with remarkable gallantry. Captain Campbell, of the Sterling-Castle, who had been ordered to lead until the first ship had been properly placed, did not perform his part according to the directions he had received; and was obliged to quit the service.

About the same time, the admiral's cruisers, who scoured the sea round the whole island, brought in the Venganza frigate of twenty-six guns, the Marté of eighteen, and a schooner, laden with coffee. On the twelfth, Sir James Douglas, who had parted from the admiral immediately after their junction, and steered his course to Jamaica, in a single ship, now arrived off the Havana, having under his convoy a fleet of merchant ships bound for England.

The parapet of Fort Moro was all of mason work; the ditch of the front attacked, was seventy feet deep from the edge of the counterscarp, and more than forty feet of that depth sunk in the rock. The soil of the country was so thin, that it was with great difficulty the men could cover themselves in their approaches; and as it was thought

thought necessary to carry on the siege by sap, this method might have been found altogether impracticable, had not Sir James Douglas supplied the engineers with cotton bags, from some ships of his convoy, which were partly loaded with this commodity. Mean while, the enemy made such a vigorous defence, that the siege was protracted beyond expectation; a considerable delay was likewise occasioned by an unlucky accident. On the third day of July, the principal battery of the besiegers, chiefly constructed of timber and fascines, being dried by the heat of the weather and the continual cannonade, took fire, and the flames raged with such violence, that almost the whole work was consumed.

The besiegers laboured under many other discouragements. Epidemical distempers, such as never fail to attack the natives of Britain who visit those countries, began to make great havock, both in the army and the navy. These were rendered more fatal by the want of necessaries and refreshments. The provision was bad; and the troops were ill supplied with water. The great number of the sick rendered the duty more fatiguing to those that were well. In those warm climates, the human body being in a state of relaxation, is incapable

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of exerting such vigorous efforts as it can make in more northern latitudes : and the men are subject to a species of dejection, which always encreases the general mortality : this was now augmented by the delay of the troops from North America, which they had long expected to receive for purpose.

At length, on the second day of August, the long wished for reinforcement arrived ; and this circumstance added fresh vigour to the operations of the siege. In a few days, the seamen and soldiers belonging to four of the American transports, which had been wrecked in the streights of Bahama, were brought off in five sloops, detached by the admiral on this service : but, at the same time, he received intelligence that five other transports, having on board three hundred and fifty soldiers, of Anstruther's regiment, and one hundred and fifty provincial troops, were taken on the twenty-first day of July, by a French squadron, which fell in with them near the passage between Maya Guanna, and the North Caicos. All the rest of the troops, however, arrived in perfect health.

On the nineteenth of July, the English made themselves masters of the covered-way, before the point of the right bastion, and a new sap was begun at this lodgment.

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The only place by which the foot of the wall was accessible, happened to be a thin ridge of rock, left at the point of the bastion, to cover the extremity of the ditch, which would otherwise have been open to the sea. Along this ridge the miners passed without cover, to the foot of the wall, where they made a lodgment with little loss. Mean while, they sunk a shaft without the covered way, in order to form a mine for throwing the counterscarp into the ditch, should it be found necessary to fill it; and continued their former sap along the glacis. In the night of the twenty-first, a sergeant and twelve men scaled the walls by surprise; but, the garrison being alarmed before they could be sustained, they were obliged to retreat with precipitation. Next day, at four in the morning, a sally was made from the town, by fifteen hundred men, divided into three detachments, who attacked the besiegers in three different places, while a warm fire was kept up in their favour from the fort of Punta, the west bastion, the lines and flanks of the entrance, and their shipping in the harbour. After a warm dispute, which cost the English about fifty men killed or wounded, all their three parties were repulsed, and fled with such precipitation, that a considerable number was drowned in the

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the hurry of their retreat. Their loss amounted to four hundred, killed and taken prisoners. On the thirtieth day of the month, about two in the morning, a floating battery was towed out into the harbour, and fired with grape shot and small arms into the ditch, though without any great molestation to the miners; and the close fire of the covering party soon obliged the enemy to retire.

This was the last effort for the relief of the Moro; which, abandoned as it was by the city, and while an enemy was undermining its walls, held out with a fullen resolution, and made no sort of proposal to capitulate. The mines at last did their business. A part of the wall was blown up, and fell into the ditch; leaving a breach, which though very narrow and difficult, the general and engineer judged practicable. The English troops, who were commanded on this most dangerous of all services, rejoiced that it was to be the end of labours, which were much more grievous to them. They mounted the breach, entered the fort, and formed themselves with so much celerity, and with a surprizing coolness of resolution, that the enemy, who were drawn up to receive them, and who might have made the assault an affair of great bloodshed, astonished

ed at their countenance, fled on all hands. About four hundred men were slaughtered on the spot, or ran to the water, where they perished. Four hundred more threw down their arms, and obtained quarter. The second in command, the marquis de Gon-sales, fell, whilst he was making brave, but ineffectual efforts to animate and rally his people. Don Lewis de Velasco, the governor, who had hitherto defended the fort with such obstinate bravery, seemed resolved, in this extremity, to share the same fate with it. He collected an hundred men in an intrenchment he had made round his colours; but seeing that all his companions were fled from him, or slaughtered about him, disdaining to fly or call for quarter, he received a mortal wound, and fell, offering his sword to his conquerors. The English wept, with pity and admiration, over that unfortunate valour, which had occasioned them so many toilsome hours, and cost them so many lives.

The reduction of the Moro was not immediately followed by the surrender of the Havanna; on the contrary, the governor of the place now directed his chief fire against the fortress which they had lost; and even sent down a large ship of the line to the entrance of the harbour, from whence she

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she could batter it with more effect. Her efforts, however, proved altogether fruitless, and in a few hours she desisted from the attack. In the mean time, general Keppel, with the advice of the engineer, resolved to erect new batteries on the hill of the Cavannos, on the utmost point of which the fort stands; and a plan was formed for making a new attack to the westward of the town. On the tenth of August, in the morning, the batteries on the Cavannos being finished, the earl of Albemarle, by a message, desired the governor to surrender; and his answer was, that he would defend the place to the last extremity. Next morning, at day-break, about three and forty cannon and twelve mortars began to play against the town and the Ponta, which last was silenced before ten; in another hour the north bastion was almost disabled. About two in the afternoon, white flags were hung out all round the place, as well as aboard the admiral's ship in the harbour; and, in a little time, a flag of truce arrived at the head-quarters, with proposals of capitulation. The governor stickled hard to obtain permission to send the ships to Spain, and to have the harbour declared neutral; but neither of these points could be given up, and hostilities were ordered to be renewed,

ceded, when the enemy thought proper to recede from their demands. By the capitulation, which was signed on the thirteenth, the inhabitants were secured in their private property, in the enjoyment of their own laws and religion; and next day the English troops took possession of this important conquest. As for the Spanish garrison, which was reduced to about seven hundred, including officers, they were indulged with the honours of war; and it was stipulated, that they and the sailors should be conveyed to Old Spain, together with the Spanish commodore, the governor of the Havanna, the viceroy of Peru, and the governor of Carthagena, which two last had not yet left the place. In the progress of the siege, about five hundred of the British troops, including fifteen officers, were killed outright or died of their wounds; and about seven hundred, comprehending thirty-nine officers, were cut off by a distemper, which raged with still greater violence after the reduction of the place. Vast quantities of artillery, small arms, ammunition, and warlike stores, fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with twelve ships of the line, two upon the stocks, and several trading vessels. They likewise acquired to the amount of about three

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three millions sterling, in silver, tobacco, and valuable merchandize, collected on his catholic majesty's account : so that the British nation was more than indemnified for the expence of the expedition ; and the enemy's loss was irreparable.

So much treasure intercepted by the English, first in the ship of Hermione, and now in the island of Cuba, must have been a severe stroke upon the king of Spain : but the ruin of his navy was of much greater importance, and even that but a trifle in comparison to the loss of the Havanna, the port at which all their galleons and flota, loaded with the riches of Mexico and Peru, rendezvoused in their return to Old Spain ; the port which absolutely commanded the only passage by which their ships could sail from the bay of Mexico to Europe.

So lucrative a conquest had never before been made by the English. But this immense capture, though it enriched individuals, contributed nothing directly to the public revenue. It might be said, however, to contribute something to it indirectly ; by encreasing the stock of the nation, and supplying that prodigious drain of treasure, which, for several years, had been made from this kingdom, for foreign subsidies, and for the maintenance of armies abroad

abroad. If it had not been for such pecuniary supplies, with which the uncommon successes of this war were attended, it never could have been maintained in the extent to which it was carried, notwithstanding the encrease of trade, which had been uniformly progressive for the three preceding years. It has been, in a loose way, computed, that the success of our arms in the East-Indies, independent of the great increase of valuable merchandize, had brought into England, during the war, near six millions in treasure and jewels. The conquest of the Havanna was not the only instance in which the arms of Great Britain triumphed over those of Spain in the course of this short war: they were no less successful in another enterprize in the East-Indies.

It may not be improper to inform the reader, that the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, extend from the sixth to near the twentieth degree of north latitude, about one hundred and twenty leagues to the southward of China; that they are supposed to be twelve hundred in number, and are considered as part of the sovereignty of Spain; that, in the largest of them called Luconia, which is said to be above one hundred and sixty leagues in length, the Spaniards are possessed of Manilla, a considerable

city, extensive, populous, and tolerably well fortified, the centre of the Spanish trade, from whence two large ships are sent annually across the vast Pacific ocean to Acapulco, on the coast of Mexico, laden with the spices, stuffs, jewels and other rich merchandize of India. The city is situated on a point of land, formed by a river that issues from the great lake of Bahia, and falls into the sea a little lower, at the town of Cavite, where there is a spacious harbour, though the entrance is difficult. The suburbs of Manilla are very extensive, containing a great number of inhabitants, natives of different countries, particularly Chinese; but the number of the Spaniards within the place does not amount to above five thousand.

Against this settlement, a plan of attack was formed at Madras, to be carried into execution by part of the Squadron of vice-admiral Cornish, and a few battalions under the command of brigadier-general Draper, who had distinguished himself in the defence of Madras, when it was besieged by the enemy. The troops destined for this expedition consisted of one regiment, with a company of the royal artillery; and to these were added, by the governor of Madras, some able officers, about thirty men of

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the company's artillery, six hundred Sipoy's, one company of Caffres, one of Topazes, one of pioneers, two companies of French deserters, with a few hundred of Lascars, for the use of the engineers and the park of artillery. Vice-admiral Cornish supplied a strong battalion of seamen and marines; so that the whole force amounted to two thousand three hundred effective men, with which it was determined to make an attempt upon the flourishing city of Manilla.

Major-general Laurence, who conducted the forces of the East-India company at Madras, gave it as his opinion that the settlements would be in danger, should a greater number of troops be drawn from the coast; and, therefore, the two battalions of the company's troops, the whole cavalry, six thousand Sipoy's with part of Monson's regiment, and the highlanders, were left for their defence; at the same time, orders were given, that three ships of war, which they hourly expected at Madras, should remain on that part of the coast for the security of the commerce. The preparations at length being fully completed, captain Grant, in the Sea horse, was instantly detached to the entrance of the Chinese sea, with instructions to intercept all vessels bound for Manilla, that the ene-

my might get no information of their design.

The forces, with the stores and artillery, were no sooner embarked, than admiral Cornish sailed in two divisions about the beginning of August, and on the nineteenth arrived at Malacca. Here the fleet being watered, and a large quantity of rattans collected for making gabions, they prosecuted their voyage; and, on the twenty-third day of September, anchored in the bay of Manilla, where they found the enemy but ill prepared for a defence, and much alarmed at this unexpected visit. The governor was the archbishop, who assumes the title of captain-general of the Philippine Islands: but the garrison, consisting of eight hundred men of the royal regiment, was commanded by the marquis de Villamedina, a brigadier-general, who now reinforced it with a body of ten thousand Indians, from the province of Pampanga, a fierce and savage nation, who, though unacquainted with the use of fire-arms, manage their bows and arrows with great dexterity, and are very formidable from their intrepidity and contempt of death.

The admiral, having sounded the coast, discovered a convenient place for landing the troops, about two miles to the southward
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of Manilla. On the twenty-fourth day of September, the proper dispositions being made, and the three frigates, Argo, Seahorse, and Seaford, stationed very near the shore, to cover the descent; three divisions of the forces were put on board the boats of the fleet, conducted by the sea captains Parker, Pempenseldt, and Brereton, and landed at the church and village of Malata, not without some difficulty from a great surf that rolled on the beach. The enemy began to assemble in great numbers, both horse and infantry, to oppose the descent; but the captains, King, Grant, and Peighin, who commanded the covering frigates, poured in such a continued fire of cannon and small arms, that they soon dispersed; and the general disembarked his troops without the loss of one man; while the Spanish garrison were employed in burning the suburbs of the Manilla. Next day the general took possession of the Polverista, a small fort which the enemy had deserted, and which proved an excellent place of arms for covering the landing of the stores and artillery. Colonel Monson, the second in command, with an advanced party of two hundred men, occupied the church of the Hermita, about nine hundred yards from the city. The head-quarters were established in

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the curate's house, and guarded by the seventy-ninth regiment, of which Mr. Draper himself was colonel, as a post of the utmost consequence, both from its strength, and the commodious cover it afforded from the rains which had deluged the country, and rendered it impossible to form an encampment. The marines were left at the Malata, in the neighbourhood of the Polverista, to secure the communication with the fleet, and protect the stores and artillery, which were not landed without great danger and fatigue. Some boats were overset, and lieutenant Hardwick perished on this occasion. In the mean time a body of men approached within three hundred yards of the town, and possessed themselves of the church of St. Jago, which they maintained, notwithstanding its being exposed to the fire of the enemy. The battalion of seamen, landing on the twenty-sixth, were cantoned between the seventy-ninth regiment and the marines; and the rest of the company's troops, being disembarked, were likewise put under cover. This day the enemy, to the number of four hundred men, with two field pieces, under the command of the chevalier Fayette, marched up on the right of the English advanced post, the flank of which they began to cannonade: but colonel Monson, at the head

head of the piquets, and a small reinforcement of marines, soon repulsed them, and obliged them to retire with such precipitation, that they left one of their field-pieces behind them.

The governor had been already twice summoned to surrender, but returned a flat refusal; and, indeed, if the valour of his troops had been equal to the vigour of his declaration, he had but little to fear from an handful of enemies, who, far from being in a condition to invest the city on all sides, were obliged to confine their operations to one corner, leaving two thirds of it open to all manner of supplies. The front, which the general determined to attack, was secured by the bastions of St. Diego, and St. Andrew; a ravelin, which covered the royal gate, a wet ditch, a covered way, and a glacis. The bastions were in good order, furnished with a great number of fine brass cannon: but the ravelin was not armed; nor the covered way in good repair: the glacis was too low, and the ditch was not carried round the capital of the bastion of St. Diego. The breadth of the ditch was about thirty yards, and the depth of water did not exceed five feet. It was sounded by a detachment, headed by captain Fletcher, who begged leave to undertake

take this hazardous enterprize, which he accomplished in the midst of the enemy's fire, with the loss only of three men. Some straggling seamen having been butchered by the savages, the governor sent out a flag of truce on the twenty-seventh, to apologize for these barbarities, and beg the release of his own nephew, who had been lately taken in the bay, by the boats of the fleet. He had been dispatched in a galley, by the commander of the Galleon Philippina, just arrived from Acapulco, at Cajayagan, near Cape Spirito Santo, with the first advices of the war. Next day, while lieutenant Fryar, with a flag of truce, conducted the prisoner to the town, a detachment of the garrison, intermixed with Indians, sallied out to attack one of the posts of the besiegers: when the savages, without respecting the law of nations, or the sacred character of an officer, under the protection of a flag of truce, fell upon Mr. Fryar, with the most inhuman fury, and murdered him on the spot. They even mangled his body in the most brutal manner, and mortally wounded the Spanish gentleman, who endeavoured to protect his conductor. In their attack, they were soon repulsed by the British party that defended the post, who
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were so much enraged at their barbarity, that they gave them no quarter.

Mean while several mortars bombarded the town day and night, without intermission; and the engineers were employed in raising some batteries to play upon their works. On the twenty-ninth, the admiral, at Mr. Draper's request, ordered the Elizabeth, commodore Tiddeman, and the Falmouth, captain Brereton, to lie as near the town as the depth of water would allow, and enfilade the enemy's front, with a view to second the operations of the besiegers. They executed this task with great intrepidity; and, although the shallows kept them at too great a distance to answer the purpose effectually, their fire did not fail to throw the inhabitants into the most terrible consternation. On the first and second days of October, the weather was so stormy as to endanger the whole squadron, which lay upon a lee shore. The South-sea Castle store-ship was driven ashore, and, even in that situation, did remarkable service, by enfilading the whole beach to the southward, with her guns, and overawing a large body of Indians, who threatened an attack on the Polverista, and the magazines of the besiegers at the Malata.

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Notwithstanding the storm and heavy rains, the troops and seamen found means to erect batteries of cannon and mortars. They likewise drew a parallel and communication from thence to the advanced-post at the church, and established a spacious place of arms on the left of it, near the sea, the roaring of which favoured the workmen in the night, by preventing the noise they made from being heard by the garrison. On the third, the battery being opened against the left face of St. Diego's bastion, was so well served by the seamen and corps of artillery, and the fire so well directed by the conduct and skill of major Barker, that, in a few hours, twelve pieces of cannon, mounted on the face of the bastion, were totally silenced, and the enemy compelled to withdraw. At night, a battery was begun of three guns on the left of the place of arms, to silence those that were in barbette, upon the orillon of the St. Andrew bastion, which annoyed the flank of the besiegers. A close fire of grape shot and musquetry was continued all night, to prevent the enemy from repairing their embrasures, and remounting their cannon; while seven mortars played, without intermission, upon the gorge of the bastion, and the neighbouring defences.

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On the fourth, the cantonment of the seamen was attacked three hours before day, by a strong body of Indians, encouraged to this attempt by the incessant rains, which, they imagined, had rendered the fire arms useless. Their approach was facilitated by a number of thick bushes growing on the side of a rivulet, through which they passed in the night, without being observed by the patroles. The alarm was no sooner given, than colonel Monson and captain Fletcher advanced with the picquets to the assistance of the seamen, who had very judiciously kept firm within their posts, contenting themselves with acting on the defensive, until the light should enable them to distinguish friend from foe. The assailants, tho' armed chiefly with bows and lances, advanced with the most determined countenance to the attack; fought with incredible fury; when repulsed, returned with redoubled rage to the very muzzles of the English musquets; and died like wild beasts, gnawing their bayonets. At day break, a fresh picquet of the seventy-ninth regiment appearing upon their right flank, they gave way, and fled with great precipitation, having lost three hundred men in their attack and retreat.

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This party was no sooner repulled, than another body of them, reinforced by a few of the Spanish troops, made a furious assault upon the church, part of which they at last gained, after having expelled the sipoys that were there posted. From the top they fired down among the English soldiers, who, though now exposed to a continued shower of bullets and missiles, maintained their post behind the church, without flinching; and, after an obstinate dispute, dislodged the enemy, by the assistance of some field-pieces, and the gallant behaviour of major Fell, captain Fletcher, and other officers sent to their succour. Seventy Spaniards were killed outright; and this, with the former action, cost the besiegers about forty men, including captain Strahan of the seventy-ninth regiment, and lieutenant Porter of the Norfolk, two gallant officers, who lost their lives, and fell universally lamented.

The enemy, confounded by such a severe check, made no further attempts for relieving the place, and the Indians returned to their own habitations. The fire from the garrison diminished apace; and all their defences appeared to be ruined. On the fifth, the fire of the besiegers became so violent, that a considerable breach was effected

sected in the wall; and it was hoped the garrison would demand a capitulation: but they seemed to be obstinate and sullen, without courage or activity: they had not taken care to repair their works; and now they neglected all means of procuring favourable terms, without being resolved to defend the breach; so that the English general made a disposition for storming the town.

On the sixth, at four o'clock in the morning, the troops allotted for this service, marched off from their quarters, in small bodies, to avoid suspicion, and gradually assembling at the church of St. Jago, concealed themselves in the place of arms, and the parallel between the church and the battery. Mean while major Barker maintained a close fire upon the works of the enemy, and those places where they might be lodged or intrenched, the mortars co-operating in the same service. At day-break, a large body of Spaniards was seen drawn up on the bastion of St. Andrew, as if they had received information of the intended assault, and had determined to annoy the assailants with musquetry and grape-shot from the extreme flank of the bastion, where they had still two cannon fit for service; but a few shells falling among them, they fled in confusion. The British troops seized this

opportunity, and, directed by the signal of a general discharge from the artillery and mortars, advanced to the assault, under cover of the thick smoke which blew directly on the town.

Lieutenant Russel, at the head of sixty volunteers, led the way, being sustained by the grenadiers of the nineteenth regiment, to which he belonged. They were followed by the engineers, with the pioneers, and other workmen, to clear and widen the breach, and make lodgments, in case the enemy should have been found intrenched in the gorge of the bastion. Colonel Monson and major More conducted two grand divisions of the seventy-ninth regiment. The next body that advanced was the battalion of seamen, supported by the other two divisions of the seventy-ninth; and the rear was brought up by the troops of the East-India company. According to colonel Draper's own account the number of troops with which he entered Manilla amounted to little more than two thousand, composed indifferently of seamen, soldiers, Sipoy, Cafres, Lascars, Topasees, French and German deserters. These assailants mounted the breach with incredible courage and celerity, while the Spaniards, on the bastion, fled so unexpectedly, that it was strongly

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suspected they intended to spring mines. The English troops penetrated into the town with very little opposition, except at the royal guard-house, defended by one hundred Spaniards and Indians, who refusing to submit, were instantly cut in pieces. They were likewise considerably galled with shot from the galleries of lofty houses, with which the great square was surrounded. Three hundred of the garrison were drowned in attempting to cross the river, which was deep and rapid; the governor, with the principal magistrates, withdrawing into the citadel. This retreat was in itself imprudent, inasmuch as they took no step towards procuring terms for the citizens, who were accordingly subjected to a severe chastisement.

Colonel Draper, having no offer of capitulation or surrender made him, could not prevent his troops, for some hours, from making the city feel all the rapaciousness of a common soldiery; and those he commanded, except the few regulars, could not be supposed to be of the most orderly kind. At last the citadel, being utterly untenable, the archbishop and the magistrates surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and it was immediately occupied by captain Dupone, with one hundred men of the seventy-

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ninth regiment. The marquis de Villamedina, with the rest of the Spanish officers, were enlarged on giving their parole of honour; and all the Indians were dismissed in safety. This important conquest was achieved with the loss of no more than twenty men, among whom, however, was unfortunately the gallant major More, who fell by an arrow, at the royal gate.

Manilla was no sooner occupied by the British forces, than the admiral went on shore to consult with general Draper on this great event; and to settle a capitulation. This was found, on trial, to be no easy matter. When the archbishop and magistrates appeared, the two English commanders generously acquainted them, they were ready to agree to a capitulation that might save so fine a city from destruction; and desired them to withdraw, to deliberate and propose such terms of compensation as might satisfy the soldiers and sailors, and secure them from pillage and its fatal consequences. Upon their return they produced a draught of terms, in the name of the archbishop, the royal audience, and the city and commerce of Manilla, which were so little agreeable to their desperate situation, that they were rejected as unsatisfactory and inadmissible, because they made no
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mention of a compensation to the victors for protecting the place from military execution. The English commanders then took the pen, and prescribed the conditions on which the city of Manilla should be saved from plunder, and the inhabitants secured in their religion, liberties, and properties, under the government of his Britannic majesty. In this paper the British commanders promised that the terms proposed by the archbishop and the magistrates should be granted, if those of the ransom were complied with ; to which the Spaniards agreed. In pursuance of this capitulation the town and port of Cavite, with the islands and forts depending upon Manilla, were to be delivered up to his Britannic majesty ; and four millions of dollars paid as a ransom for the city of Manilla, and the effects of the inhabitants, who, on the other hand, were to be maintained in their religion and private property, under the government and protection of the king of England. The port and citadel of Cavite were surrendered, together with several large ships, and a vast quantity of warlike and naval stores. The Spanish garrison of three hundred men, instead of quietly submitting themselves agreeable to the governor's order, mutinied against their officers ; and, having pillaged

some houses, retired with their arms to the country. Captain Campion, with two hundred men, being embarked in the Seahorse, took possession of the place, and captain Kempenfeldt was constituted governor of it, by a commission from the general. One third of the ransom of Manilla was allowed to the East India company; and Mr. Draper, according to the instructions he had received, delivered up the city of Manilla, the port of Cavite, with all their artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores, to Dawson Drake, Esq; and the other persons appointed to receive them in behalf of that company. All the British forces employed in this expedition were but barely sufficient to garrison this important conquest, which were obtained with so little bloodshed, that not above one hundred men were killed in the whole service. Among these, however, was unhappily numbered the gallant commodore Tiddeman, who, in attempting to enter the river in his barge, on the morning that succeeded the reduction of the place, was unfortunately drowned with five of his people.

The acquisition of Luconia, with its towns, treasures, artillery, stores, islands, and dependencies, was immediately succeeded by another advantage of no small im-

importance. Admiral Cornish having learned by means of some letters taken in the galley with the Spanish governor's nephew, that the galleon St. Philippina was arrived from Acapulco at Cajayagan, he detached in quest of her the Panther and Argo, two ships of war, commanded by the captains Parker and King; the first of the line; the other a frigate. On the thirtieth day of October, being off the island Capul, near the entrance of the Embocadero, they discovered a sail standing to the northward. The Argo being driven by the current among the Narangoes, was obliged to anchor: but captain King, in the frigate, coming up with the chace, engaged her for near two hours, during which he was roughly handled, and even compelled to desist, until his rigging could be repaired.

The current slackening, captain Parker was enabled to get under sail; and, about nine next morning, came up with the enemy, who, after having been cannonaded two hours at a very small distance, struck their colours and surrendered: but the captain was not a little surprized to hear, when the Spanish general came on board, that, instead of the St. Philippina, he had taken the Santissima Trinidad, which had departed from Manilla on the first day of August, bound

bound for Acapulco, and had sailed three hundred leagues to the eastward of the Embocadero; but, meeting with a hard gale of wind, and being dismasted, was obliged to put back and refit. She was a very large ship, so thick in the sides, that the shot of the Panther did not penetrate any part of her, except the upper works. She had eight hundred men on board; and was pierced for sixty cannon; but no more than thirteen were mounted. The merchandize on board was computed at one million and a half of dollars, and the whole cargo supposed to be worth double that sum; so that this capture was a considerable addition to the conquest, and a fresh wound to the enemy.

The news of the recovery of St. John's in Newfoundland, which arrived about this period, was likewise another cause of triumph in England.

Lord Colville was no sooner informed of the progress which the French armament had made on the coast of Newfoundland, than he sailed thither from Hallifax, and blocked up the harbour of St. John's by sea, even while Mr. Ternay, the French commodore, lay at anchor in it, with a superior squadron. On the eleventh day of September, his lordship was reinforced by
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colonel Amherst, who had been detached on this service by his brother Sir Jeffery Amherst, commander of the forces in America. The colonel had touched at Louisbourg, and taken on board some troops, which, with those brought with him at Halifax, amounted to about eight hundred, chiefly highlanders and light infantry. They were disembarked, after a slight opposition, in Torbay, about seven miles to the northward of St John's; and this part of the country was extremely encumbered with mountains and passes occupied by the enemy. The British forces advanced to the strong post of Kitty-vitty, which they took sword in hand. They likewise dislodged the enemy from two other heights which they had fortified, and did not abandon till after an obstinate dispute. On the sixteenth of September, they took post in the neighbourhood of St. John's Fort, and, next day, a mortar battery was erected. The French commodore had sunk some shallops in the entrance of the harbour, which was commanded by a breast-work and unfinished battery. These being gained, and the channel opened, colonel Amherst received his artillery and stores, by water-carriage: but lord Colville was driven by contrary winds, to some distance from the coast. In his absence,

sence, Mr. de Ternay, availing himself of a thick fog, immediately hoisted sail and made his escape. His ships were descried at a great distance from the top-mast heads of the British squadron, steering south, south-east; but not supposed to be the ships of Mr. Ternay. On the eighteenth, in the morning, Mr. de Haussenville, the commander of the French forces at St. John's, who had been summoned, and refused to surrender, thought proper to agree to a capitulation; and delivered himself, with his garrison, prisoners of war, on condition of being conveyed to Brest the first opportunity. They were a fine body of troops, very near equal in number to the besiegers; and lord Colville, who had by this time returned to the harbour, appointed some ships for transporting them to France. Thus the town and fort of St. John's, with all the other petty places which the French had taken on this coast, were recovered, with very little loss, by a handful of troops, who exerted themselves with equal courage and conduct on this occasion.

When France had found experimentally, that the present at least was not the favourable time, for drawing from her alliance all those advantages, with which she had flattered herself, she inclined in good earnest

to peace. The sincerity of her procedure in the former negotiation might justly be questioned; because she had prepared an after game in case of its proving abortive. And so much did she rely on it, that probably the negotiation itself was but a feint made to cover and to prepare that project. But finding, that Great-Britain was neither intimidated by the threats of that formidable alliance, nor at all likely to be reduced by the exertion of its forces, she came, in good earnest, into those pacific sentiments, which formerly she had only counterfeited. The slow progress of the Bourbon troops in Portugal, the retrograde motion of the French army in Germany, the taking of Martinico and its dependencies, the reduction of the Havanna, all conspired to humble the pride, and dash the hopes of the Bourbon alliance.

On the side of Great-Britain, likewise, the dispositions to peace became much more cordial. No people were ever less intoxicated with successes. Victories were grown familiar to us, and made but little impression. The marks of public joy on the most considerable conquests, were become much slighter and colder, than were shewn at the beginning of the war, upon any trivial advantages. Though her trade had been
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greatly augmented, a circumstance beyond all example favourable; and though many of her conquests, as we have seen, were attended with the most solid advantages, her supplies of money, great as they were, did not keep pace with her expences. The supply of men too, which was necessary to answer the waste of so extensive a war, became sensibly diminished; and the troops were not recruited but with some difficulty, and at a heavy charge. It was time to close the war, when every end, we could rationally propose to ourselves in carrying it on, was attained. We had enough to answer all our demands, and almost all our expectations; and as it is grown into a sort of maxim, that nations greatly victorious must cede something on a peace, the difficulty on our side was only what, and how much we should retain. Not that there was a doubt, but whatever choice of acquisition could be made upon any rational principles, a great deal would still remain to give the fullest scope to every sentiment of equity and moderation.

These causes co-operated to render the desires of the British ministry towards peace, altogether hearty and sincere; and they thought themselves abundantly justified in their wishes for it at this juncture, both by
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the successes and burthens of the nation; from the flourishing state of some of their allies, and the doubtful state of others; and, in general, from those arguments of humanity, which made it high time, that Europe should enjoy some interval of repose.

Both courts thus concurring in the same point, all difficulties were speedily smoothed. It is said that the first overtures were made under the mediation of his Sardinian majesty. As soon as terms were proposed, a resolution was taken, in order to give to each other a pledge of their mutual sincerity, that this treaty should not be negotiated, as the former had been, by subordinate persons; but that the two courts should reciprocally send, to London and Versailles, a person of the first consequence and distinction in either kingdom. Accordingly, the duke of Bedford was sent to negotiate on the part of England: and the duke de Neversois on that of France; and the great outlines of the treaty were very soon explained and adjusted. In the negociation of 1761, it had been laid down as a principle by the two courts, that their respective propositions, in case the treaty should, by any accident, be broken off, were to be considered as retracted or never made. These propositions however, notwithstanding the

above salvo, still continued in force, and were assumed as the basis of the present treaty, which differed, in no essential point, from the former. The spirit of the two negotiations, so far as regarded the peculiar interest of Great-Britain, seems, indeed, to have been perfectly similar. There was scarce any other difference, than that Great-Britain, in consequence of her successes, since that time, acquired more than she then demanded; but still the general idea, on which she acquired, was nearly or altogether the same. But, with regard to some of our allies, the principle was greatly varied; and this change, we imagine, was sufficiently justified, by the alteration, which had happened in the affairs of Germany, during the interval between the two treaties. Those who conducted the negotiation in 1761, were steady in rejecting every proposition, in which they were not left at liberty, to aid the king of Prussia, with the whole force of Great-Britain: those who concluded the peace in 1762, paid less attention to the interests, though they did not wholly neglect the safety, of that monarch. At the beginning of the year, and before they had entered into this negotiation, they refused, as we have observed, to renew that article of the annual treaty, by which our court
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had engaged to conclude no peace without the consent of his Prussian majesty; though, at the same time, they declared themselves willing to assist him with the annual subsidy. He, on his part, refused the subsidy, unconnected with that article. Some coldness grew between the two courts from this time forward.

The preliminaries of the peace, which were now pretty well known, were subjected to a severe scrutiny; and many plausible arguments were advanced on both sides of the question. It was urged, on the one hand, that, in this treaty, we had lost sight of that great fundamental article, that France is chiefly, if not solely, to be dreaded in the light of a maritime and commercial power: that, therefore, we had, by restoring to her all her valuable West-Indian islands, and by our concessions in the Newfoundland fishery, left in her hands the means of recovering her prodigious losses, and of becoming once more formidable to us at sea: that the fishery trained up an innumerable multitude of young seamen; and that the West-Indian trade employed them when they were trained: that France had, long since, gained a decided superiority over us in this lucrative branch of commerce, and supplied almost all Europe with the rich commodities which are produced only

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in this part of the world: that, by this commerce, she enriched her merchants, and augmented her finances; whilst, from a want of sugar land, which had been long known, and severely felt, by England, we at once lost the foreign trade, and suffered all the inconveniences of a monopoly at home: that, at the close of so expensive a war, we might very reasonably demand something towards our indemnification, as well as towards our security: that it was evident, that our conquests in North-America, however they might provide for the one, were altogether inadequate to the other of these ends: that the state of the present trade of these conquests was extremely low; the hopes of their future commerce were precarious; and the prospect, at best, very remote: that we stood in need of supplies, which would have an effect, certain, speedy, and considerable: that the retaining both or even one of the considerable French islands, Martinico or Guadaloupe, would, and nothing else could, effectually answer this triple purpose: that the advantage was immediate; it was a matter, not of conjecture, but of account: that the trade, with these conquests, was of the most lucrative nature, and of the most considerable extent; the number

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of ships employed in it were a great addition to our maritime power; the monopoly at home was corrected, and the foreign trade recovered; and, what was of equal weight, all that we gained on this system, was made fourfold to us, by the loss which ensued to France; but our conquests in North America, however advantageous they might prove to us, with regard to the security of our settlements (for in that respect alone they were of any moment) were of little detriment to the commerce of France; on the West Indian scheme of acquisition, our gain and her loss were in exact proportion: that the connection of this trade, with that of our colonies in North-America, and with our commerce to the coast of Africa, was obvious at first sight: that the African trade would be augmented by the demand for slaves; that of North-America would all center in ourselves; whereas, if the islands were all restored, a great part of the benefit of the northern colony trade must redound, as it had hitherto done, to those who had been lately our enemies, and would always be our rivals: that there was nothing extravagant or overbearing in this demand: that, though we should retain either Martinico or Guadaloupe, or even both these islands, our conquests were

such, that there would still be abundant matter left to display our moderation in the cession of the rest ; to say nothing of our many concessions in the fishery, on the coast of Africa, and in the East-Indies, of all which great branches of commerce the French had been intirely dispossessed in this war, and to a considerable share of which they would be restored by the treaty : that if further concessions be made (for which, however, there appeared no necessity,) the demand in North-America might be somewhat contracted : that, by this method, we should lose nothing to our commerce ; nor should we, in the least, hazard our security ; as we should still be infinitely superior in strength ; and whenever a war broke out, that power would be most secure, whose resources were most considerable.

It was alledged, on the other hand, that the original object of the war was the security of our colonies on the continent ; that the danger, to which these colonies were exposed, and, in consequence of that danger, the immense waste of blood and treasure, which ensued to Great-Britain, together with the calamities, which were, from the same source, derived upon the four quarters of the world, left no sort of doubt, that it was not only our best, but our only
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policy, to guard against all possibility of the return of such evils : that experience had shewn us, that while France possessed any single place in America, from whence she might molest our settlements, they could never enjoy any repose, and, of course, that we were never secure from being plunged again into those calamities, from which we had, at length, and with so much difficulty, happily emerged : that to remove France from our neighbourhood in America, or to contract her power within the narrowest limits possible, was therefore the most capital advantage we could obtain, and was worth purchasing almost by any concessions : that the absolute security, derived from this plan, included in itself an indemnification ; first, by saving us, more effectually than any other method could, from the necessity of another war, and consequently by giving us an opportunity of increasing our trade, and lowering our debt ; secondly, by permitting our colonies on the continent to extend themselves, without danger or molestation : that the great increase of population in those colonies, within a few years, was notorious ; and that their trade with the mother country had uniformly increased with this population : that being now freed from the molestation of enemies, and the emulation

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of rivals, unlimited in their possessions, and safe in their persons, our American planters would, by the very course of their natural propagation, in a very short time, furnish out a demand of our manufactures, as large as all the working hands of Great-Britain could possibly supply: that there was therefore no reason to dread that want of trade which was supposed to be approaching; since North America alone would supply the deficiencies of our trade in every other part of the world: that the great variety of climates, which that country contained, was a circumstance of the most promising nature, and would be productive of the most beneficial effects on trade and commerce: that the value of our conquests, therefore, ought not to be estimated by their present produce, but by their probable increase; nor, indeed, ought the value of any country to be solely determined by its commercial advantages: that extent of territory, and a number of subjects, are matters of as much consideration to a state attentive to the sources of real grandeur, as the mere advantages of traffic; the latter ideas being rather suitable to a limited and petty commonwealth, like Holland, than to a great, powerful, and warlike nation: that, on these principles, having made very
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large demands in North America, it was necessary to relax in other parts: that France could never be brought to any considerable cession in the West Indies; but that her power and increase there could never become formidable, inasmuch as the existence of her settlements depended upon ours in North America, she not being any longer left a place, from whence they can be supplied with provisions: that, in losing something of the sugar-trade, we lost very little else than a luxury; and that as to the other produce of the West Indies, it might be, in a great measure, and in part was already supplied by our possessions on the continent, which daily increased not only in the quantity but in the kind of its produce. We do not pretend to pass any judgment on the merits of the several sides of this question, which is certainly a very difficult one. We relate opinions, as well as facts, historically.

While this treaty remained upon the carpet, it formed a great crisis, as well in the fortune of the new ministry, as in the affairs of the nation. Towards the latter end of the summer, Mr. F— was called in, and engaged in their support. Though he continued in his old place of pay master, he undertook to conduct the affairs of government

vernment in the house of commons. Mr. Gr——, whose office would naturally have engaged him in that task, resigned the seals of secretary of state, and was appointed first lord of the admiralty. The great experience and known parliamentary abilities of Mr. F—— seemed to give new life to the affairs of the administration. A more vigorous and determined conduct was from that time adopted. Many of those, who were not perfectly attached to the new system, were immediately removed from their places; and measures were taken to clear every department of every friend of the D. of N——.

The spirit of these proceedings seemed to augment that of the opposition. It was apprehended, that the preliminaries would undergo a rigorous scrutiny, and might possibly incur a heavy censure from parliament. The terms of peace were criticised without mercy. They were declared to be inglorious, inadequate, and insecure; unequal to the great successes of the war, and below the just expectations of the nation; that our commerce was neglected, and our allies abandoned. Public expectation was, however, entirely disappointed. The preliminaries were approved, without any qualification, by both houses: by the lords with-

without a division; by the commons, with a very disproportioned majority.

Many causes concurred to produce this moderate disposition in the parliament. A very great number, which included almost all the Tories, were engaged in support of the administration. The chiefs of the opposition were not very well agreed among themselves. Mr. P—, who was considered as a party in himself, had not joined the D. of N—, nor seemed disposed to act in concert with any particular body. The same general plan of peace, which many now in the opposition had formerly approved, had been adopted in these preliminaries, and evidently improved. True it is, it had been objected, that our additional successes, since that time, gave us ground to expect better terms; but it was answered, that our public burthens, and the extent of the war, had encreased in, at least, an equal proportion; and that peace was become necessary to the nation.

These arguments, whatever weight they might have in themselves, were strong against those, upon whom they were rather retorted, than for the first time, levelled; being altogether agreeable to the system, which many now in opposition had always pursued, and to the sentiments many of them had

had publicly avowed, and perhaps still secretly retained. On the whole, it was evident, that, when the question came on, the discontented party was found not very well united, and absolutely unprovided of any regular scheme of opposition. Though baffled, however, on this occasion, it afterwards revived with redoubled animosity; and a torrent of bitter and virulent invectives was liberally poured forth by each party against the other, with very little regard to decency or good manners.

As this treaty is one of the most important that ever was concluded by Great Britain, and as the knowledge of it is not only necessary for understanding the history of the war, and the nature of the peace, but likewise may be of great use in solving many contraverted points that may occur on future occasions, we shall present it to the reader at full length. It was conceived in the following terms : •

The

• A. D. 1763.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain. Concluded at Paris, the 10th Day of February, 1763. To which the King of Portugal acceded on the same Day

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

BE it known to all those to whom it shall, or may, in any manner, belong.

“ It has pleased the Most High to diffuse the spirit of union and concord among the princes, whose divisions had spread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inspire them with the inclination to cause the comforts of peace to succeed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war, which having arisen between England and France, during the reign of the most serene and most potent prince, George the Second, by the Grace of God, king of Great-Britain, of glorious memory, continued under the reign of the most serene and most potent prince, George the Third, his successor, and,

In its progress, communicated itself to Spain and Portugal ; consequently, the most serene and most potent prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector, of the Holy Roman Empire ; the most serene and most potent prince, Lewis the Fifteenth, by the Grace of God, the most Christian King ; and the most serene and most potent prince, Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain and of the Indies, after having laid the foundations of peace in the preliminaries, signed at Fountainbleau the third of November last ; and the most serene and most potent prince, Don Joseph the First, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, after having acceded thereto, determined to complete, without delay, this great and important work. For this purpose the high contracting parties have named and appointed their respective ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, viz. his Sacred Majesty the King of Great-Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent lord John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, &c. his minister of State, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Keeper of his

his Privy Seal, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty : his Sacred Majesty the Most Christian King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord Cæsar Gabriel de Choiseul, Duke of Praslin, peer of France, Knight of his Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies, and of the province of Brittany, Counsellor of all his Councils, and Minister and Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances : his Sacred Majesty the Catholick King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord, Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the most Christian King's Orders, Gentleman of his Catholick Majesty's Bed-chamber in employment, and his Ambassador Extraordinary to his most Christian Majesty : his Sacred Majesty the Most Faithful King, the most illustrious and most excellent lord, Martin de Mello and Castro, Knight professed of the Order of Christ, of his Most Faithful Majesty's Council, and his Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most Christian Majesty.

“ Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed upon the articles, the tenor of which is as follows :

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“ Art. I. There shall be a christian, universal and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re established between their Britannick, most Christian, Catholick, and Most Faithful Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exceptions of places, or of persons: so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence, whatsoever; and every thing shall be carefully avoided, which might hereafter prejudice the union happily re-established, applying themselves, on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting parties: there shall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have

have been done or committed before, or since, the commencement of the war which is just ended.

“ Art. II. The treaties of Westphalia of 1648 ; those of Madrid between the two crowns of Great-Britain and Spain of 1667, and 1670 ; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678, and 1679 ; of Ryswyck of 1697 ; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713 ; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717 ; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718 ; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1738 ; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748 ; and that of Madrid, between the crown of Great-Britain and Spain, of 1750 ; as well as the treaties between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, of the 13th of February 1668 ; of the 6th of February 1715 ; and of the 12th of February 1716 ; and that of the 11th of April 1713 ; between France and Portugal with the guarantees of Great-Britain ; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and the present treaty : and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general, which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were inserted here word for word ; so that they are to be exactly observ-

ed, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously executed on all sides, in all their points, which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty, notwithstanding all that may have been stipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties: and all the said parties declare, that they will not suffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to subsist, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what shall have been agreed and stipulated by the present treaty.

“ Art. III. All the prisoners made on all sides, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away, or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, each crown respectively paying the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the attested receipts and estimates, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on one side and the other: and securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have
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contracted in the countries where they have been detained, until their entire liberty. And all the ships of war and merchant vessels, which shall have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored bona fide, with all their crews and cargoes : and the execution of this article shall be preceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

“ Art. IV. His most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts ; and guarantees the whole of it, and with it all its dependencies, to the king of Great-Britain : Moreover, his Most Christian Majesty cedes and guaranties to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands and coasts in the gulph and river St. Laurence, and, in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, lands, islands, and coasts, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwise, which the Most Christian King, and the crown of France, have

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have had, till now, over the said countries, islands, lands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants, so that the Most Christian king cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the crown of Great-Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from the said cession and guaranty, under any pretence, or to disturb Great Britain in the possessions abovementioned. His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: He will, consequently, give the most precise and most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholick subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great-Britain permit. His Britannick majesty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who had been subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire, with all safety and freedom, wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, provided it be to the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, and bring away their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that
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of debts or of criminal prosecutions: The term limited for this emigration shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

The other articles of the treaty shall be given in our next volume.

End of the FORTY-NINTH VOLUME.

GEORGE H. H. H.

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by

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